MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Temagami District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

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Minister

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Deputy Minister

1983

MAP 1

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SETTING OF TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

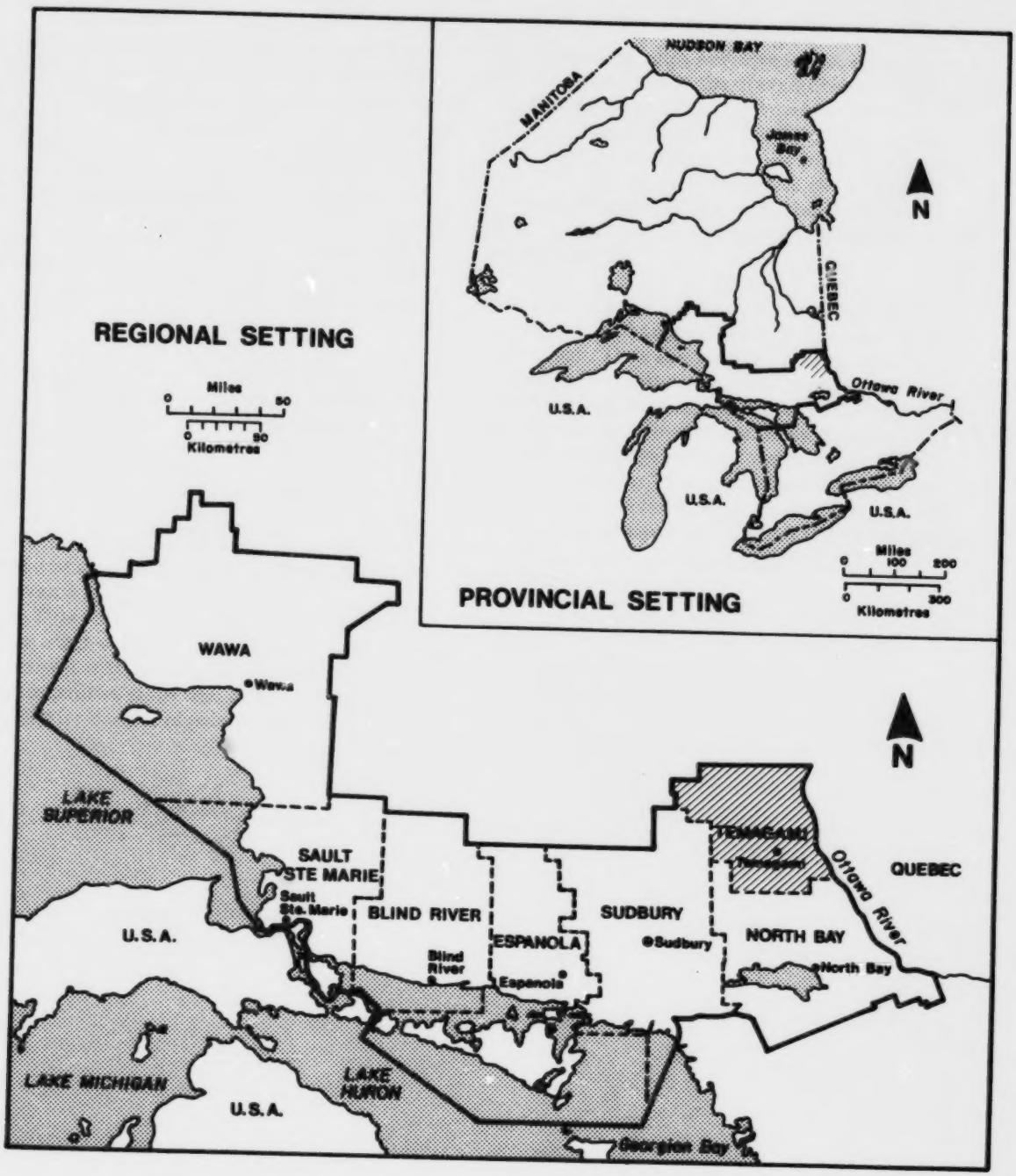
Temagami District

District Administrative Boundary

Northeastern Region Administrative Boundary

Provincial Boundary

International Boundary



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Temagami District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
Northeastern Region

District Manager
Temagami District

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A: district context

The Ministry of Natural Resources is organized in a tri-level system of administrative units with a main office in Toronto and eight administrative Regions across the Province. Each Region is further subdivided into administrative Districts. The Temagami District is one of seven in the Northeastern Region (map 1).

The District encompasses an area of 6,900 square kilometres of which 13 percent (900 square km) is water. Lake Temagami and Lake Temiskaming are the largest waterbodies in the District.

Within the District there are 9 organized municipalities and all or part of 60 unorganized townships, with a permanent population of 16,740. The largest concentration of residents (91 percent) is centred in the northeast corner of the District, in the towns of New Liskeard, Haileybury, and Cobalt, the four surrounding townships, and the Town of Latchford. The remaining 9 percent reside in the Township of Temagami (7.5 percent) and in the unorganized territory (1.5 percent).

The Town of New Liskeard, located 155 kilometres north of North Bay, is the largest community in the District (population 5,489). The town acts as a main service centre for the surrounding rural and urban communities. The development of the little clay belt's agricultural potential continues today. Present farming operations concentrate on a mix of dairy and beef cattle, as well as cereal and cash crops.

The neighbouring Town of Haileybury serves as a residential and judicial centre, while Cobalt still plays an active role as a mining community. The role of the Town of Latchford has changed from that of a logging centre in the early 1900's to a residential and tourist community. The Teme-Augama Anishnabi Band resides on the Bear Island Indian Reserve located on Lake Temagami.

The climate of the Temagami District is classified as modified continental, characterized by long cold winters and short warm summers. The topography in the District is characterized by high ridges and steep sloping hills, especially evident in the northwest portion of the District where Maple Mountain is located.

The repeated advance of ice sheets during the Pleistocene Epoch resulted in deposition of the glacial debris which covers 95 percent of the District. The breakdown of precambrian age bedrock material contributed to the development of an upper layer of sandy soils which predominate throughout the District. These soils usually form a thin veneer over bedrock which characteristically outcrops in much of the area. The overburden in the agricultural area in the northeast portion of the District is of a different origin. Layers of fine silts and clays were deposited in glacial Lake Barlow-Ojibway, resulting in the fertile soils of the little clay belt.

The major portion of the Temagami District lies within the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence forest region. Eastern white pine, white birch and white spruce are the dominant species in the south, followed by balsam fir, and trembling and large tooth aspen. The tolerant hardwoods, yellow birch and sugar maple, are scattered throughout the District but are more abundant in the south. The forests in the north are generally boreal in nature but greatly influenced by the southern hardwoods. In general, the boreal component of the District forest cover increases from south to north. The transitional nature of the forest has had a direct influence on the logging practices that have evolved in the area.

The District is divided into four watersheds flowing in two directions. The Blanche River, Montreal River and Lake Temiskaming watersheds all flow south into the St. Lawrence River via the Ottawa River. The Sturgeon River watershed flows into Lake Huron via Lake Nipissing and the French River.

Aboriginal use of the lands within the District are most likely to have first occurred during the Archaic Period, between 5,000 and 1,000 B.C., when native groups followed the retreating glaciers from Manitoba to Ontario. The indian bands were hunter-gatherer societies which eventually settled into specific hunting territories.

In the early 1600's, French fur traders first ventured into the District, but it was not until the mid-1600's that the area became important in the French fur trade as part of the northern route to the rich fur country around Hudson's Bay.

Logging activity reached the Temagami District in the 1860's and 70's. The main timber species sought were red and white pine.

By the early 1900's the bulk of the logging operations was concentrated in the little clay belt. The growing agricultural base provided the impetus for the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. This proved to be an economic blessing for all of the resource industries as it provided more direct and immediate access to southern markets.

Since the discovery of silver in 1903, more than 70 mines have operated in the Cobalt and Silver Centre (ie. South Lorrain Township) areas, producing silver, cobalt, nickel and copper. The discovery of copper on Temagami Island in 1951 led to the opening in 1954 of the Copperfield Mine. In the Temagami area, the Sherman Mine opened in 1968 and continues to produce iron ore and iron pellets.

With its scenic beauty and many lakes, the Temagami District is an ideal location for a variety of recreational pursuits. As far back as the 1880's the scenery and plentiful fish and game of the Temagami area attracted a few hardy recreational canoeists and sportsmen.

Today, the Ontario Northland Railway and Highway 11 form the transportation backbone of the Temagami District, paralleling each other in a north-south direction. Over time, a network of roads has been constructed in the District. Highways 65 and 64 serve areas north and west, and south and west respectively. These highways have been supplemented with a network of access and municipal roads.

The Trans Canada natural gas pipeline parallels Highway 11. There are three hydro producing dams in the District, two of them situated on the Montreal River and one on the Matabitchuan River. The largest of these facilities, the Lower Notch, is located at the mouth of the Montreal River and has an installed capacity of 228,000 kilowatts.

B: terms of reference

The *Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area, by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as conservation authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The document has no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered

by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

In the Temagami District, official plans or strategies and zoning by-laws are being formulated for the Tri-Town Planning Area, the Town of Latchford, and the townships of Harris and Temagami. During the drafting and approval of these documents, the Ministry of Natural Resources endeavours to ensure compatibility with the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Direction for the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* is provided through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* which outlines objectives, targets and strategies which must be followed.

The *Lake Temagami Plan for Land Use and Recreation Development* has been used to guide all the Ministry programs carried out in the Lake Temagami area since its approval by the Minister in 1973. The *Plan* was prepared in anticipation of a considerable increase in the use of this popular area and was intended to provide orderly direction for the future use and development of Lake Temagami. The *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* will provide guidance previously found in the *Lake Temagami Plan*, however, the general intent of the earlier plan has been incorporated into this new document.

The *Lake Temagami Plan for Land Use and Recreation Development* and the *Land Use Guidelines*, were publicly reviewed and compared as part of the public consultation process.

In February of 1948, staff of the Department of Lands and Forests completed a *Recreational Zoning Plan* to guide land disposition in the North Bay District and portions of the Temagami District. Direction previously provided by the *Recreational Zoning Plan* will now be in the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines*. In the event of conflict between any other Ministry plans prepared for the Temagami District and the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally when the District land use planning program commenced. A *Background Information* document for the Temagami District was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in November of 1980 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's informa-

tion, to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document, *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* for the Temagami District, that outlined 4 options for the proposed Lady Evelyn - Smoothwater Wilderness park. Open houses were held in June and July of 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held many follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, analysed, evaluated and filed.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* has been prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of the public comment and discussed the draft *Land Use Guidelines* with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the plan as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District will utilize land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The targets were derived through a consideration of local and Provincial needs and resource potentials for each of the programs which are the responsibility of the Ministry. They were initially tested in the District individually through an analysis of resource potential. To ensure proper integration of resource management activity they were then tested collectively. This process resulted in the identification of potential areas of land use activity conflicts. Ultimately these conflicts were resolved either through target adjustment or the determination of management guidelines that would ensure appropriate integration of land use activities. Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in the Resource Policies Section.

To demonstrate how the targets could be achieved collectively within the District, planning options were developed and the public was consulted as to their social acceptability. In some options not all of the assigned targets could be achieved and it was necessary to accept a level of achievement less than that which was prescribed by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

A discussion of the various options and the associated public comment follows.

E: summary of planning options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which the land and water resources could be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning program. A proposed plan was developed which provided for the achievement of all program targets and objectives. The proposed plan displayed four options for the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater wilderness park candidate:

- Option 1, the smallest proposal, covered an area of 36,200 hectares. It included Florence Lake, Tretheway Lake, Makobe Lake, the existing Lady Evelyn River Provincial Park, and the Makobe-Grays candidate waterway park. It provided for 11,300 wilderness opportunities.
- Option 2, covering 54,800 hectares provided 13,300 wilderness opportunities and included all of Option 1 plus Maple Mountain, Anvil Lake and most of Whitson Township.
- Option 3, included the previous two options and extended westward to encompass the Ishpatina Ridge and Smoothwater Lake. Approximately 72,400 hectares were contained in this option and 17,400 wilderness opportunities were provided.
- Option 4, extended the boundaries to coincide primarily with township boundaries and included 139,900 hectares and 22,300 wilderness opportunities.

F: response to planning options

The purpose of public consultation is to assist the Ministry in preparing plans and guidelines that best serve people. To accomplish this the public was encouraged to respond to both the *Background Information - Temagami District*, and *Temagami District - Land Use Plan - Proposed Policy and Planning Options* which was published in July, 1982.

Publication of each document was followed by circulation to agencies, groups and individuals. Public open house sessions and meetings were held with individual groups.

The proposed plan and park options were displayed for public comment and review at open houses in Temagami, New Liskeard and Elk Lake during the months of June and July of 1982. A temporary display was also established at the Temagami District office.

A total of 473 people attended the open houses hosted or attended by the Temagami District staff. Three hundred and twenty-eight letters, briefs and comment sheets were received. Seven additional meetings were held with interest groups. In addition, many discussions took place with individuals subsequent to the open houses.

The following is intended to highlight the key issues and concerns expressed by the public. More details on other aspects of the public response can be found in appendix A.

- there was general support for the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater proposal, primarily Option 3. Concern was expressed regarding the restrictive nature of the proposed park classification;
- the public felt a need for road access controls to reduce associated problems such as litter, over-fishing and vandalism, while at the same time there was an expressed need to permit public access to Crown land resources;
- there was general support for the existing parks policy, although a preference for relaxing restrictions on resource extraction activities was voiced;
- the concept of forest reserves for the protection of fish, wildlife and recreational values was supported;
- forest management practices such as regeneration and sustained yield management were supported;
- the public felt cottage development on Lake Temagami should only be permitted on islands;
- the public identified problems with the Crown land cottaging program with respect to such items as existing tourist uses, water level fluctuations, need for better access and waste disposal facilities. There was some objection to further cottage subdivision development;
- a lack of specific strategy statements in the draft land use plan was identified;
- some people felt insufficient recognition was given to the economic importance of the tourist industry;
- the public raised concerns about the level of enforcement, access, habitat protection and success rates for sport fishing;
- a desire for the preservation of the District's lake trout fisheries was expressed. The public felt stocking programs should be implemented;
- the public was concerned about the overharvest of moose and bear populations and felt a need for improved safety, wildlife management and enforcement;
- there was general support for the provision of wildlife viewing opportunities;
- the public recognized the economic importance of the mining industry and the need to ensure environmental quality in areas where mining activity occurs. There was concern raised regarding the impact of the Indian land claim/caution on the industry;
- the Crown land recreation policy was found to be incomplete. The need for additional controls on permissive use and more emphasis on winter recreation were suggested;
- the public identified a conflict between certain Crown land recreation uses and the tourism industry;
- concerns were expressed about the lack of time available for public consultation. Public issues regarding resource versus recreation bias and local versus non-local priorities were identified. The status of the *Lake Temagami Plan* was questioned;
- the public felt high capability agricultural lands should be developed;
- the fire management policy was supported with suggestions for augmenting prevention and fire fighting activities through the use of fire towers, provision of equipment to groups and organizations, restricting public travel and giving a higher priority to the protection of semi-mature pine stands in the District;
- some people feel more recognition should be given to the role of Ontario Hydro and its effects on fisheries through water level manipulation. There is a need to better identify energy sources;
- the public identified acid rain and waste disposal as environmental problems in the District;
- the public supported humane trapping methods. Some people felt the fur resource should be left for native interests, and that assigned quotas should be harvested for proper management of the resource;
- there was general public opposition to commercial fishing within the District;
- integrated resource management, rather than the establishment of single use areas, was preferred;
- the public identified a need for rehabilitating exhausted and abandoned gravel pits. There was a desire expressed to allow extraction in all land use areas, and an observation that conflicts between aggregate extraction and timber reserves may occur;
- some people felt existing wild rice stands should be protected and additional areas planted for the benefit of waterfowl; and,
- the public expressed an interest in the Indian land claim/caution with regard to future resource management activities, particularly mining.

The approved document is based on the multiple use principle. In each area, however, certain

activities such as resource utilization, recreational use or a balance of both has been recognized.

While all suggestions and comments could not be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines*, all have been given serious consideration. As a result of the public input and associated analysis, the District has selected a planning option which will:

- provide for an increase in the level of agricultural use on private lands;
- provide for the continuation and strengthening of the mining, tourism and forestry activity;
- identify areas important for aggregate production for future needs;
- provide for increases in sport and bait fishing, bear, small game and waterfowl hunting;
- make additional cottage lots available on Crown land;
- maintain existing Crown land recreation facilities;
- ensure that trapping will continue and that the full harvest of fur quotas will be encouraged;
- recommend an increase in the number of provincial parks. These include the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater, Makobe-Grays and W.B. Greenwood candidate parks;
- continue to limit public use of several roads within the District; and,
- recommend increased levels of activity for tourist lodges and outpost camp operations.

Details on the specifics of these items and other aspects of the *Land Use Guidelines* are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* indicates how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the northeastern Ontario strategic land use planning program. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details the recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* contains a number of general land use planning policies. These general policies cover topics which are important to resource managers for the administration of public lands and natural resources and act as a basis for land use planning across the Region. This section contains these general policies.

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, balance and future flexibility.

Orderly development indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

Balance indicates that different kinds and intensity of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

Future flexibility indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop all resources to full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters or errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Ministry will also continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

Environment is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as the socia[1], economic, cultural

and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act* and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, (ie. fish and wildlife, parks, etc.).

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

Acid rain causes environmental effects on a continental and even global scale. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, and plans to continue participation with the Ministry of the Environment in the 5 year experimental program begun in 1981. The purpose of the program is to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acid surface waters to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines. The public consultation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the Province including local and traditional users. In preparing guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will be given special attention. It should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to National or Provincial concerns, an example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The need to communicate effectively with the people must be recognized. This part of the planning process must be given special attention due to the remoteness of some of the settlements and the language differences. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

In August, 1973, cautions were filed by the Temagami Indian people pursuant to *The Land Titles Act* which prevent the registration of Crown patents or leases in 110 townships in the Districts of Temiskaming, Sudbury and Nipissing. The total area affected by the cautions comprises approximately 10,360 square kilometres.

An action is currently proceeding in the Supreme Court of Ontario to determine the right, title or interest of the Crown and the Temagami Indian people in these lands.

The application of the local and traditional user policy and this document may be modified in response to the outcome of the Temagami Indian Band land claim negotiations or the current court action on that same issue, should it be concluded prior to reaching a negotiated settlement.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The broad objective of the lands and waters program is:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic

benefits for the people of Ontario; and,
- to prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

a. Proprietary Interest

The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 91 percent of the District that is Crown land. The proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage tax on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, also reflects this proprietary interest.

Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards and the expansion of the Ontario basic mapping program. Mapping at a scale of 1:2,000 under this program is now complete for all the urban communities in the District. Rural areas are now being mapped at a scale of 1:20,000.

b. Multiple Use

The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in such a way as to ensure effective and efficient use and to best satisfy the needs of the people of the District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its component resources. For private lands, the concept of multiple use will be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged. Uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will also be permitted with judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, Ministry guidelines will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in Temagami District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydraulic power generation and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, the Ministry of the Environment and private industry.

Where municipal develoment controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts in regional plans and district guidelines. However, if a significant Provincial resource is inappropriately treated within a municipal planning document, the Ministry will consider taking action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

c. Crown Land Disposition

The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure that:
- dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved district land use guidelines and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries, and municipalities;
- lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and,
- lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, consultation with the municipality as well as approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation

of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

d. Crown Land Recreation

Recreational use of Crown land will be permitted with minimal restrictions for a wide variety of recreational activities.

The general policy for recreational use of Crown land is permissive with no charge for residents, excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; or,
- such use would require the occupation of a site in excess of 21 days or a permanent structure.

When these conditions apply, restrictions to Crown land use may be imposed.

e. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the Province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario* may be sought through the two-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or in unique situations, with Provincial approval, the application of a special policy area approach.

In the Cobalt area, there are surface openings and underground mine workings which are included under the hazard lands policy. Studies have identified most of the surface openings and mine workings within 35 metres of the surface. This information has been presented to the affected municipalities and the Tri-Town Planning Board so that appropriate safeguards might be incorporated within the official plan.

f. Fire

A new *Forest Fire Management Policy* for Ontario has been approved. This updated Policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to PROTECT public lands and waters."

The Policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the *Forest Fire Management Policy* is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming toward the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and,
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the Province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

g. Waste Disposal

The Ministry provides environmentally secure waste disposal sites for the safe disposal of solid waste generated from activities carried out on Crown land. The Ministry maintains waste disposal sites in unorganized areas which are regulated by the Ministry of the Environment. The two Ministries cooperate to ensure that these sites either meet the required standards or are closed.

h. Water Management

The Ministry manages water and related land resources for the optimum continuous social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of Ontario.

Some specific strategies are:

- providing for the control of surface waters

and the regulation of water related improvements;

- continuing to regulate water related improvements through provisions of the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*;
- requiring that operational plans address the methods to be employed to ensure that water quality and quantity is not unnecessarily and unacceptably impacted;
- continuing to assist in water quality and quantity control through the administration of the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act*, the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada); and by participating with the Ministry of the Environment in the monitoring of water quality as it affects fisheries and recreational management;
- ensuring that road crossings of water courses are constructed in a manner that minimizes environmental disturbances (eg. siltation, flow restrictions) and that tailings dams are constructed in a proper manner; and,
- evaluating the effects of new dams on Ministry programs, and ensuring optimum water levels for recreation, fisheries management, power generation, etc.

The Ministry has a peripheral role in regulating water quality except where it affects fisheries management concerns.

The Ministry also cooperates with the Ministry of the Environment in monitoring acidity levels in lakes and streams. Samples are taken annually. During critical periods, such as spawning, water samples are taken to determine if acidity levels are having an adverse effect on spawning success.

The Ministry has both a direct and indirect involvement in water level control.

Directly, the Ministry operates and maintains two dams at Net Lake and North Milne Lake.

Indirectly, the Ministry recommends maximum and minimum water levels on other dam controlled lakes. In several instances, dams are operated by Ontario Hydro or by a private logging company within the maximum and minimum water levels established.

In conjunction with appropriate other agencies, improper development will be discouraged on flood prone lands in order to prevent loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

i. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the Province, the Region and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons; and,
- alignment of roads will be planned;
  - to avoid lake access where appropriate,
  - to provide controlled access, and,
  - to provide public access,

  consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and,
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitter's Association representatives,

and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible and alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:

- an emergency situation exists or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively utlized as a technique for limiting the harvesting of an over-utilized resource; or,
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

j. Modified Management Areas

Modified Management Areas (MMA's) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and,
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and,
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term modified management area replaces such terms as forest reserve and buffer.

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

On Lake Temagami, a skyline reserve shall be maintained which will take precedence over the MMA guidelines.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in other cases modified forest cutting could occur. Roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. It will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as Cultural and Historic Sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy of 37.5 percent self-sufficiency by 1995, through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

Future energy self-sufficiency may be achieved by:

- increasing the portion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province;
- increasing reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources while decreasing reliance on crude oil; and,
- increasing by 1995, the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

Some additional strategies are:

- identifying lands and water which have a potential for providing energy resources (i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, oil, gas, lignite, peat, wood, etc.);
- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations;
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas;
- cooperating with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of energy resources;
- directing resource management programs toward the identification of indigenous energy resources;
- supporting better utilization of solar energy;
- supporting energy conservation efforts; and,
- continuing to recognize existing utility rights-of-way and to evaluate new proposals on a case-by-case basis, to determine impacts on Ministry programs, objectives and targets.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy resources in such a way as to minimize

the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization.

Land and water needs for hydraulic power for forest biomass production, as well as for the extraction of peat may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analysed through the environmental assessment process on a site-by-site basis.

There are three hydro producing dams in the District. The largest of these facilities, the Lower Notch, is located at the mouth of the Montreal River and has an installed capacity of 228 megawatts. The remaining two facilities, Hound Chutes and the Matabitchuan, hold an installed capacity of 2.8 and 6.8 megawatts respectively. These facilities are presently being evaluated for additional hydro potential, however, any redevelopment is unlikely to occur prior to 1995. Additional potential output is outlined below:

River	Site	Head (metres)	Additional Output (megawatts)
Matabitchuan	Matabitchuan	101.5	45
Montreal	Ragged Hound Chutes	27.5	19

Ontario Hydro also maintains three other dams along the Montreal and Matabitchuan River systems to regulate water flow for the production of hydro electric power (Lady Evelyn Lake, Bay Lake, and Rabbit Lake).

For hydraulic sites with an average energy output of less than 2 megawatts the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developers. These will be evaluated on an individual proposal basis.

The demand for fuelwood has increased in the District. This has heavily taxed the supply available in Ministry woodlots. More woodlots must be established within a reasonable distance of urban centres, to meet the increase in demand. The commercial production of fuelwood will be encouraged.

Within the District, only two bogs are of sufficient extent to possibly accommodate peat production for energy use in the future. These are found in Barr and Auld Townships and exceed 1,000 hectares in area. Their proximity to the Montreal River, the presence of much more extensive bogs to the northeast (Hilliard and Ingram Townships) and other concerns with the development of peat resources, probably precludes any production during the life of this document.

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Temagami District as assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan.*

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In accordance with the *Food Land Guidelines*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will provide class 2, 3 and 4 Crown agricultural lands[1] and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, will encourage the use of class 2, 3 and 4 private agriculture lands for agricultural use up to the projected maximum requirements[2] to the year 2000.

b. Target

A total of 5,000 additional hectares of privately owned forested class 2, 3 and 4 lands will be identified for agricultural use necessary for food production to the year 2000.

c. Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the *Food Land Guidelines*;
- encouraging the expansion of the agricultural land base upon private class 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities; and,
- discouraging on class 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production.

d. Discussion

For the 5 year period between 1971 and 1976 Statistics Canada indicates the following increase of farm area within the Temagami District:

Dymond Township	5.9 percent
Harris Township	8.6 percent
Hudson Township	7.6 percent

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food expects this trend to continue. At the same time, there should be an increase in the overall production from existing farm lands. In many cases the land presently being farmed is not used to full potential. An improvement of present farming techniques and the use of tile drainage in selected areas would increase the overall productivity per acre in this area. This, in itself, would tend to ease the demand for additional acreage.

Agricultural expansion within the District will be limited in the future since most of the cleared farmland in the area is presently in production and the majority of people wishing to start new operations are expressing much more interest in the area immediately north of the District where larger farming areas are available.

The agricultural future of the area lies in livestock and crop production. Dairy and beef cattle will continue to be the main livestock produced in the area. Cash cropping of oats and barley will likely continue to increase. Economics in cash crop production, especially barley, could possibly dictate an expansion in pork production and beef cattle finishing in the region. Limited development is likely to take place in Lorrain, Coleman, Bucke and Firstbrook Townships. Intensification of farming development is projected for Harris, Dymond and Hudson Townships.

A recent inventory of class 2, 3 and 4 lands reveals that no cleared Crown lands are available for agricultural use within the Temagami District. The projected need for an additional 5,000 hectares of land can be met from private land. Cleared class 2, 3 and 4 lands which revert to Crown ownership will be available for disposition.

2. COTTAGING

a. Objective

To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottage opportunities, primarily to local residents.

b. Target

The target for cottaging is to provide from Crown land up to 300 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

The present deficiency in lots is due to the lack of suitable lakes in the little clay belt, unsuitable shoreline, high cost of road construction and the inability to dispose of Crown cottage lots due to the land caution.

c. Strategy

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline linear and dispersed sites as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value;
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location gives due regard to the maintenance of a quality aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- concentrating the provision of Crown cottage lots in areas where the private sector cannot meet the demand;
- carefully assessing the location of remote cottage lot development sites to avoid jeopardizing commercial tourism interests;
- meeting the target on Lake Temagami through a combination of private and Crown lot supply; and,
- ensuring through the lake planning program that factors such as fishing concerns, existing development, and the need for support services (eg. access points, garbage) are considered.

TABLE 1 COTTAGING POTENTIAL

Lake	Approximate No. of New Lots[1]	Type
Temagami	200	Island only, dispersed private and public
Friday	20	linear
Wilson	3	dispersed
Ingall-Waha	5	dispersed
Rib	5	dispersed
Anima-Nipissing	10	dispersed
Net	5	dispersed
Kanichee	5	dispersed
Rabbit	15	dispersed
Lady Evelyn	15	remote
Lorrain	7	remote
Ottawa River	10	remote
Individual Lakes	19	remote

(1) Cottage lot figures are preliminary estimates of potential only. Each lake's cottaging capability will be determined once lake plans are completed.

d. Discussion

Cottaging is an important stimulus to the economy in the District; not only during the initial construction period, but also from the annual goods and services required by cottagers. At the present time, the demand for cottage lots appears to exceed supply. This will have to be carefully monitored so that the provision of lots can be adjusted to market conditions. The requests that the Ministry receives each year indicate that a variety of cottage lots is desired. Lakes with a potential to meet the perceived demand are shown in table 1 and appendix D. The price of Crown lots will include associated service costs such as surveying. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities, such as access roads and waste diposal sites.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

a. Objectives

The objectives for Crown land recreation are:

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident of Ontario recreational use of Crown land; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

b. Target

Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

c. Strategy

Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for northern Ontario[3] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits, seasonal restrictions, and may also specify base of operations[4];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and,
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

Crown land recreation activities and facilities generally occur in a multiple use setting. The land base required exclusively for these activities and facilities is minimal.

The following additional strategies are proposed:

- providing for access point parking, swimming, hiking, camping, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing on Crown lands;
- ensuring through location and design that conflicts with other resource users and private sector developments are minimized and that the land and water base is capable of supporting the use;

- identifying and protecting significant heritage resources;
- encouraging municipalities and private organizations to develop recreation areas and facilities as well as heritage resources;
- maintaining existing canoe routes;
- ensuring road crossings are constructed with minimum impact;
- supporting construction/maintenance of trails by various clubs;
- maintaining and upgrading existing access points based on use (appendix E);
- maintaining existing campsites and encouraging proper garbage disposal;
- providing a basic level of service for the management of most recreational areas. More intensive management will be confined to a few high capability recreational areas; and,
- co-operating with local clubs, municipal organizations, other government agencies and the private sector in the provision of outdoor recreational facilities and services which complement their facilities and services and achieve Ministry program objectives.

d. Discussion

The District has traditionally been popular for a wide variety of recreational pursuits (i.e. canoeing, skiing, camping, etc.). The objectives outlined in this policy provide for diversified opportunities.

Most program elements that exist today evolved as a direct response to public demands for facilities.

Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident of Ontario) competing for resources (fish, game and natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in northern Ontario. Reasons for this becoming an issue are:

- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and,
- the feeling that non-residents of Ontario should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resource experience that Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the Province.

In summary, two key issues have been identified:

- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident of Ontario recreational users; and,
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreational users, particularly, in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

The basic principles which guide the Crown land recreational policy are:

- to provide for recreational use by non-residents of Ontario in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-residents of Ontario use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and,
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resources base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objectives

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and,
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District

are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry.

These services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and controlling those wildfires that threaten values; and,
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and,
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and,
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and,
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and,
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods, is as follows:

Year	No. of Fires	Total Hectares Burned (to nearest 100)
1963-67	149	100
1968-72	128	100
1973-77	313	13,300
1978-82	119	100
Total	**707**	

The major causes of forest fire in Temagami District were:

Lightning	40.74 percent
Recreation	30.48 percent
Railway	9.54 percent
Miscellaneous	7.55 percent
Resident	6.41 percent
Industrial	4.56 percent
Unknown	.43 percent
Incendiary	.28 percent

Approximately 59 percent of all fires 1963-1982 were man caused. The major man caused fire problem is related to recreation - fishermen, campers and smoking materials.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination; and,
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) Objective To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- monitoring sport fishery waters for signs of

stress due to acid deposition;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing and encouraging the enforcement of relevant laws protecting fisheries;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the aquatic communities is being met;
- allocating fish resources where there are competing users to provide the optimum mix of benefits and to maintain healthy balanced fish populations;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- cooperating with the Quebec fishery authorities concerning fisheries management on Lake Temiskaming;
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys and experimental management);
- allocating the allowable harvest among user groups based on an objective careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario; and,
- acceptance by both anglers and commercial fishermen of their responsibilities to participate in cooperative management and to adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

(iii) Discussion The population and economy of Ontario continues to grow, and with it a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, over-fishing and habitat destruction.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To maintain opportunities for a diversified angling experience and meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) Target To satisfy angling demand through the provision of up to 79,000 kilograms of sport fish per year, by the year 2000.

The Temagami District fisheries data and target for sport fish are illustrated on table 2.

TABLE 2 FISHERIES DATA AND TARGETS

Potential Annual Sport Fish Yield[1] (Target)	79,000 kg/yr.
Total Productive Inland Water Area	105,300 ha
Potential Annual Fish Yield[1]	226,000 kg/yr.
Present Angler Days	106,000 days/yr.
Present Sport Fish Harvest	48,000 kg/yr.
Predicted Angler Days by the year 2000	119,000 days/yr.
Predicted Demand by the year 2000	53,800 kg/yr.

(1) Yield estimates apply available data with a large degree of generality. Consequently, these estimates should not be construed as final, but rather first in a series of refinements.

(iii) Strategy While the entire 105,300 hectares of inland water area in the District will be required to make a contribution to the angling target, management priority must be given to the larger bodies of water. The large number of small lakes in the District tend to disperse management attention and reduce the effectiveness of fisheries management because of the inability to adequately assess the status of many separate fish communities. The fishing resource in the 10 lakes in the District over 1,000 hectares must be considered the most critical to the maintenance of a fishing resource. These lakes currently account for 68 percent of the District's total sport fish production and fishing pressure.

Table 2 indicates that the predicted demand of 53,800 kg/yr will be less than the potential of District lakes to produce sport fish (79,000 kg/yr). The difference of 25,200 kg/yr permits the District some flexibility in providing for fishing and tourism opportunities both during and beyond the planning period.

Lands adjacent to productive fishing waters are also critical to the achievement of the fisheries objectives and targets, in terms of reducing impact on fisheries habitat.

Some specific strategies are:

- selecting road alternatives which encourage access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing and discouraging access to waters which are not capable;
- distributing information on species composition, location and access to lakes in the District;
- continuing stocking programs to supplement natural populations, maintaining introduced stocks, providing artificial fishing opportunities, investigating new waters for stocking potential and evaluating stocking programs to ensure effectiveness;
- applying MMA's on waters which support a fishery;
- protecting fish spawning areas;
- encouraging fishing for under-utilized species;
- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting harvest accordingly (eg. season manipulation and sanctuaries);
- monitoring water quality;
- monitoring waters for signs of stress due to acid deposition;
- enforcing relevant laws protecting fisheries (eg. seasons, limits);
- continuing to promote public awareness of fisheries regulations;
- continuing to work with Ontario Hydro to mitigate the effects of water level fluctuations on fish populations of impounded lakes and lakes/rivers proposed for future hydro developments;
- expanding knowledge for more effective future management (eg. aerial census, creel census and aquatic inventory); and,
- refining the target through a District fisheries management plan.

(iv) Discussion The Ministry will manage the recreational fisheries for consumptive use. This approach is consistent with current appreciation of the wishes of the angler, who represents the client group that motivates fisheries management efforts.

Many lakes within the District can sustain additional fishing pressure. Several lakes, however, are now fished to capacity and will not be able to pick up any of the increased demand.

TABLE 3 LAKE TROUT MANAGEMENT

Type	Sub-Type	Description	Number In District	Management Approach
A		Contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout		Designated Lakes.
	A1	All shoreline owned by the Crown	37	No additional access or development permitted.
	A2	Some privately owned shoreline	10	Development proposals considered on an individual case basis, to have minimal fisheries impact.
B		Contain fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking		Designated Lakes.
	B1	All shoreline owned by the Crown	23	No additional access or development permitted.
	B2	Some privately owned shoreline	9	Development proposals considered on an individual case basis, to have minimal fisheries impact.
C		Contain poor population of lake trout	14	Will be considered for other uses as as required. No limitations due to the lake trout fishery, although the lake may still have other fishery concerns.
		Total	**93**	

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations as well as the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) Target To protect significant lake trout waters in the Temagami District.

(iii) Strategy Appendix C lists the lake trout lakes in the District according to classification. All A and B lakes are designated in this document for management purposes.

The 93 lake trout lakes in the District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Management efforts will be concentrated on those 79 lakes with the higher potential.

Some specific strategies are:

- restricting shoreline development. Table 3 indicates the quality of the lake trout fisheries and the management approach by classification of lake; and,
- supplemental stocking and/or placing restrictions on lakes where harvest is excessive (eg. shortened seasons and sanctuaries).

(iv) Discussion The 93 lake trout lakes within the Temagami District represents 4.6 percent of the 2,000 known lake trout lakes in Ontario and 69.3 percent of the total water area in the District.

The requirement for cold, clear oxygenated water make lake trout very sensitive to environmental changes. The tendency for slow growth, low productive rate and late maturity (6-8 years) make this species exceedingly vulnerable to heavy fishing pressure.

The presence of lake trout in the District contributes substantially to the local tourist economy.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish (bait fish) populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target The sustained annual yield will be maintained to meet the demand for bait fish to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- issuing bait-fish licences on a township basis with the long term aim of having one major operator per township;
- encouraging operators with more than one township licenced at present to drop townships if they are not harvesting from them;
- identifying important bait-fish waters and directing harvesting efforts to under utilized waters (eg. shallow lakes and bays);
- endeavouring to determine the sustainable yield of bait-fish; and,
- meeting the demand through natural and artificial culture providing that the expansions have no detrimental effects on the sport fish industry.

(iv) Discussion The bait-fish industry is the sole commercial fishing interest in the Temagami District. In 1980 there were 26 licenced commercial bait fishermen who harvested a total of 20,000 dozen minnows. This represented a gross value of $24,600 in sales.

There were eleven licenced dealers exclusive of commercial bait-fish fishermen in 1980. A reported $3,100 worth of minnows were sold to anglers.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

b. Objectives

Within the limits of sustained yield management to provide to the forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet estimated industrial requirements.

To encourage the production of the maximum value added to the Provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

c. Target

By the year 2000, to annually provide 255,000 net merchantable cubic metres (NMm^3) of conifer and 128,000 net merchantable cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land in the Temagami District (table 4), to meet the wood requirements of the forest industry which is currently dependent upon wood fibre from within the District.

TABLE 4 TIMBER DATA AND TARGETS

Crown Production Forest (ha)	Conifer (NMm^3) Present Day Annual Allowable cut	Conifer (NMm^3) Average Annual Harvest	Conifer (NMm^3) Target Year 2000[1]	Hardwood (NMm^3) Present Day Annual Allowable Cut	Hardwood (NMm^3) Average Annual Harvest	Hardwood (NMm^3) Target Year 2000[2]
385,600	344,000	93,000	255,000	186,000	24,000	128,000

(1) The target is to meet the industrial wood requirements in the year 2000, expressed in terms of the annual allowable cut in the District.

d. Strategy

Increased forest management efforts must be undertaken on the 385,600 hectares of Crown production forest. It is this land base which supports the present and estimated annual allowable cut as well as the long term viability of the forest industry in the District.

Some specific strategies are:

- gathering required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth and yield data to improve forest management practices on both Crown and private lands;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries and/or the establishment of new industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and products currently under-utilized. Further use of under-utilized hardwoods will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- managing in a multiple use setting the 385,600 hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs to obtain this level;
- ensuring good utilization of species now used;
- committing timber to industry either through volume agreements, licences, or forest management agreements (see appendix F.);
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries. Silvicultural work shall become intensive on good sites but remain extensive on poor sites. Preference will be given areas close to existing mills;
- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- establishing quality seed sources through plus tree selection, establishment of seed production areas and seed orchards;
- establishing a more effective private land forest management program through increasing advice and/or assistance to landowners; and,
- modifying harvest practices to suit the site specific needs of other forest users.

e. Discussion

Table 4 indicates the timber targets for the District. Both the present day and the year 2000 annual allowable cuts (AAC) are gross figures; gross in that no deductions have been made for production forest land which may not be harvested for reasons such as MMA's or inoperability. They indicate the capability of the District land base to grow timber and the maximum amount of wood that can be harvested on a sustained yield basis. Forest resources inventory ledgers supplied the basic data concerning production forest area, working groups, site and age classes. Present annual allowable cut volumes are based on the operational cruising of the allocated forest stands.

The data represents the full annual allowable cut for the Temagami Crown Management Unit and a portion of the annual allowable cut for the Latchford and Elk Lake Crown Management Units because these 2 units cross District boundaries.

The Temagami and Latchford Crown Management Unit forest management plans have been completed and are awaiting approval. There will be a public review of these plans in 1983. The management plan for the Elk Lake unit was approved in 1975 and does not expire until 1989.

Presently, much of the forests growing on Crown land are over-mature and should be harvested if they are to be utilized by industry. If left uncut they will gradually lose their commercial value due to insects, decay and windfall. Because of this, an accelerated harvesting rate has been adopted for the 1981-2000 management period. Hence, it is important to note that allowable cuts after the year 2000 will in all likelihood be at a level below that of the current 20 year period.

Sound forest management involves utilization of all species up to the allowable harvest level and subsequent successful regeneration. A constant yield of timber will be ensured and this in turn will ensure the long-term health of the forest industry. It will take several management periods to achieve this. For the interim, there may be numerous fluctuations in the allowable cut, depending mainly on the level of harvesting and the level and success of regeneration and forest improvement efforts.

Where supply problems (volume or quality) arise, the primary responsibility for the alleviation of these problems rests with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. This is to be the first priority in the resolution of any timber supply problems. Second and third priority items will be improved forest protection and improved distribution of allocations.

The privately owned forested land of the little clay belt area contains some of the most productive and accessible land in the District.The aim of increasing the Ministry's involvement on private lands is to increase wood production, supplement the income of private land owners and improve woodlot management.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. Broad Objective

To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to northeastern Ontario by the identification, orderly development and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the region.

(ii) Target Although no target has been established for mineral production, the District will endeavour to maintain the majority of Crown land available for staking and mineral exploration.

(iii) Strategy Areas of known mineral deposits and those having high and medium mineral potential are considered critical to achievement of the mineral management objective. There are parts of the District which remain unmapped. Potential in these areas is not known but limited information indicates that there are promising zones yet to be identified.

Some specific strategies are:

- ensuring that lands having high and medium mineral potential are available for only those uses which are compatible with mineral exploration and production activities (eg. forestry and outdoor recreation);
- ensuring that Crown lands having high or medium mineral potential are not disposed of for uses which are not compatible with mineral exploration and extraction activity without first examining the mineral values to determine the effects of the disposition;
- ensuring that known mineral deposits are protected from land uses that would preclude further exploration and development;
- ensuring that as much land as possible is open for staking and mineral exploration. In this regard, the District will continue to evaluate lands presently withdrawn and make recommendations for reopening of those lands not required for achievement of other programs as stated in these *Guidelines*;
- ensuring that prior to the permanent withdrawal of mining rights for any purpose that the Ministry first examine the potential mineral values to determine the effects of the withdrawal;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data and updating of mineral potential maps, etc.;
- initiating projects which would complement and support exploration by industry;
- providing expertise on ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation and other areas related to the finding of ore;
- compiling, in the form of data inventory folios, current and historical geophysical, geochemical and diamond drill data gathered from government and company files;

- promoting coordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and,
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) Discussion Historically, the mineral resources of the District have played a significant role in the settlement and economic livelihood of the area. The discovery and development of silver in and around Cobalt and the iron and copper reserves in the Temagami area exemplify the importance of minerals both locally and Provincially.

As a whole, the District has generally a high mineral potential. Advances in mining technology, combined with increasing market demand, may well result in future production from deposits presently considered uneconomic to mine. These and other factors will likely have the effect of increasing and extending mineral production, thus, highlighting the importance of protecting areas with significant potential.

Some major difficulties related to mineral exploration and development include:
- Crown land withdrawals from staking and exploration; and
- the curtailment of staking in all but 8 townships of the District due to the land caution.

Many of the mineral deposits within the District that are exposed at surface have been found, and further growth of the minerals industry will depend both on the discovery of presently unknown deposits that are concealed beneath a cover of soil, water or rock and increase work on known deposits as metal prices increase.

Within the District, only two bogs are of sufficient extent to possibly accommodate peat production for energy use in the future. These are found in Barr and Auld Townships and exceed 1,000 hectares in a real extent. Further investigation into potential peat resources is being conducted by the Ministry using satellite imagery.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target The target for mineral aggregate production in the Temagami District is to ensure a minimum cumulative supply of 7.2 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be accomplished by:
- ensuring that critical aggregate deposits are available for extraction by designating these as separate resource management areas. Compatible land uses are to be encouraged on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses prior to the extraction of aggregate resources;
- identifying primary before secondary resources where appropriate;
- identifying accessible resources (those close to markets and highway corridors) in preference to more distant deposits;
- ensuring that areas of unknown potential are explored sufficiently to assess the probable quantity and quality of their mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close to (within 30 km) areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the quarry permit system, and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high grading;
- ensuring, through the quarry permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits. Rehabilitation is expected;
- identifying Provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need; and,
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries and critical aggregate areas.

(iv) Discussion The present annual demand for aggregates in the District is approximately 242,000 tonnes.

There is no tonnage estimate for sand and gravel available for extraction within the Temagami District. In the long term, crushable gravel may become scarce and resources of bed-

rock-derived crushed stone may become important. There are areas of unproven potential known to exist.

Road construction and maintenance by the Provincial government and municipalities account for much of the aggregate used in the District. The concrete industry and local contractors are other major users.

Assuming an average growth situation for the District based on present trends, a minimum of 5.9 million tonnes of mineral aggregates will be required to supply local demand to the year 2000. There is no difficulty foreseen in meeting local demand in the District, but transportation distance will increase as supplies close to market are depleted.

The demand for aggregates will not cease in the year 2000. Therefore, the target for this non-renewable resource represents the minimum amount required. The Ministry is seeking to identify sufficient aggregate to meet the target (where applicable and taking the difficulties of supply into consideration) and to keep future options open. As such, the Ministry is not seeking designation of large areas as aggregate extraction rather, it is seeking designations such as agriculture and forestry, which provide for ongoing uses without closing the door on the future. It does, however, wish to discourage designations such as estate residential which limit future options.

Trade-offs and constraints have already been made and will continue to be made in the identification of aggregate resource areas. It is acknowledged that agricultural production, candidate parks and other uses in the District may be more appropriate land uses and such decisions have been made in the planning process.

Many other uses may follow sequentially, when aggregates have been extracted. Subject to certain constraints, such as height of the water table, a pit or quarry can be rehabilitated to almost any desired sequential use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, housing, commercial or industrial uses.

Extraction permits issued on Crown land require the rehabilitation to Ministry standards when removals are completed. Rehabilitation standards include consideration of such matters as pit wall slopes, debris, topsoil and vegetation.

Land use conflicts with aggregate extraction are usually site specific and can best be handled through MMA's, rehabilitation techniques and other constraints determined on a case-by-case basis.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Goal

To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

b. Objectives

(i) Protection To protect Provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscapes of Ontario.

(ii) Recreation To provide provincial parks outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.

(iii) Heritage Appreciation To provide opportunities for exploration of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.

(iv) Tourism To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-Province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the Province.

To assist in the achievement of parks objectives, provincial parks in Ontario have been divided into six classes: wilderness, natural environment, nature reserve, waterway, recreation and historical. The classification is intented to:

- define the role of the individual parks in achieving the objectives of the provincial park system;
- provide the basis for management of diverse resources in the system and to encourage a greater public understanding of the various roles of parks; and,
- enable managers to provide a range of outdoor recreation experiences commensurate with public needs.

c. Targets

The following targets have been developed for the protection of earth and life science features, historical resources, and the provision of opportunities for heritage appreciation and recreation use.

(i) Protection and Heritage Appreciation

- Earth Science: To protect the Provincially significant representative and special earth science features found in the Temagami Dis-

trict. A geological time scale has been developed which outlines thirty-three ancient and nine recent environments containing several hundred features in Ontario having Provincial significance. The target is to protect those features of the Temagami District which best represent certain of these environments.

- Life Science: To protect the Provincially significant life science features found in the Temagami District. The plant and animal communities which are found in an area depend upon climate and soil conditions. A classification system has been adopted which attempts to define every combination of climate, soil texture, moisture conditions and microclimate likely to be encountered in Ontario. The target is to protect a natural plant and animal community representing each of the site types found within the Temagami District.
- Historical Resources: To protect Provincially significant pre-historical and historical resources found in the Temagami District. The opportunity exists within provincial parks to represent activities such as logging, the early fur trade, early mining operations and communities. Thirteen major historical themes and 115 theme segments have been identified for Ontario. The target is to protect those pre-historical and historical resources found within the Temagami District which best represent certain of these themes and theme segments.
- Heritage Appreciation: To provide opportunities to meet the demand for exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the Temagami District.

(ii) Recreation and Tourism By the year 2000, to provide additional opportunities in provincial parks within the Temagami District for visitors to and residents of Temagami District as shown in table 5.

TABLE 5 RECREATION AND TOURISM TARGETS

Activity	Additional Opportunities
day-use	14,500
car-camping	39,200
back-country wilderness travel[1]	17,500
back-country non-wilderness travel	4,000

(1) Back-country wilderness travel refers to overnight travel through a wilderness park or zone by non-mechanized means.

The targets for day-use, car-camping and back-country travel recognize the anticipated population growth and future demand for tourism. Projections of the future needs have been considered in the magnitude of population changes, the changing age structure of the population and its relationship to participation in recreation activities.

d. Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks to meet the targets of 0.93 day-user days and 0.53 extended-user days per capita;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system;
- reviewing within the context of district land use planning park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - should be recommended for park status;
  - should be dropped from further consideration for park status; or,
  - should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest [5] (ANSI);
- ensuring that the parks program is managed in a manner which will complement, rather than compete with adjacent tourism facilities; and,
- maintaining existing provincial parks in the District.

e. Discussion

Provincial parks play an important role in providing a wide variety of recreational opportunities, in offering protection to important natural and cultural features and in contributing to regional tourism. Table 6 outlines the existing

TABLE 6 EXISTING PARKS AND PARK CANDIDATES — TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

Park/Candidate	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Finlayson Point	Recreation	recreation opportunities day-use — 5,000 car-camping — 31,300	existing park
Lady Evelyn River	Waterway	see Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater	this waterway is in the core of the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate and would be amalgamated in that area when it is put into regulation
Lady Evelyn Smoothwater	Wilderness	numerous earth and life science features and cultural resources, recreation opportunities backcountry wilderness travel 17,500	recommended for park status
Makobe-Grays[1]	Waterway	cultural resources, recreation opportunities backcountry non-wilderness travel 4,000	recommended for park status
W.B. Greenwood	Recreation	earth and life science resources, recreation opportunities day-use 14,500 car-camping 39,200	recommended for park status

(1) This waterway flows north from the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate park to Elle Lake. As such, part of the waterway is within the Kirkland Lake District.

parks and park candidates for Temagami District.

The bulk of the additional day use and car camping opportunities (14,500 and 39,200 respectively) will be met by the W.B. Greenwood candidate recreation park. The existing opportunities are being met by Finalyson Point Provincial Park.

The candidate wilderness park, Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater, will provide protection for a wide variety of significant natural and cultural resources and will supply all of the wilderness back-country recreation target opportunities (17,500) in the District. A portion of this target is met within Sudbury District. This candidate wilderness park, will encompass the existing Lady Evelyn Waterway Park when it is put into regulation and the opportunities from the latter will continue to be provided under the wilderness park.

The Makobe-Grays candidate waterway park will supply non-wilderness back-country travel opportunities (4,000). Most of these opportunities will be available in the Kirkland Lake District.

ANSI's are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective. Where ANSI's occur on public lands managed by the Ministry, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of identified values. On private lands the Ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners' cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the Ministry to acquire that land or to restrain or prevent any private use.

To date no ANSI's in the Temagami District have been identified, however inventories will be continued.

9. TOURISM

a. Objective

To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other lands and waters a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resources base is not exceeded; and,
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreation use by the local users.

b. Target
In addition to disposing of land for commercial developments, the Ministry will make a direct contribution to regional tourism through the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.

c. Strategy
The specific land requirements for additional commercial tourism facilities will be evaluated on an individual basis.

Some specific strategies are:
- disposing of Crown land for commercial purposes;
- encouraging development of commercial tourist facilities on private land;
- cooperating with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation in selecting sites and identifying natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with tourist operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced and to determine methods of alleviating those problems. Lakes with existing outpost camps are listed in appendix B;
- identifying specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting the expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- locating Crown land recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- providing from Crown lands, a wide range of year-round recreational opportunities;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historical and cultural features for interpretive purposes;
- recognizing the need for limited access to some commercial lodges and tourist activities; and,
- restricting access in some areas to provide for a particular type of recreation opportunity.

d. Discussion
The tourist industry was first established in the Temagami area in the early 1900's and was based largely on canoeing and fishing opportunities. Tourism has developed into an important part of the District's economy. In 1979 the average party visit expenditure was estimated to be approximately 191 dollars.

Commercial lodges are concentrated on Lake Temagami, Lady Evelyn Lake and the Highway 11 corridor. These lodges cater largely to hunters and fishermen and canoeists. Canoeing is concentrated in the Lady Evelyn Lake, Lake Temagami and Obabika areas. A number of lodges located outside the Temagami District utilize areas within the District such as the Obabika Lake area. There are three air carriers who generally utilize the more remote parts of the District.

As these activities rely heavily on the productivity and aesthetic values of the natural resource base, the policies of the Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to play a major role in influencing the commercial tourism industry in the Temagami area.

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The wildlife resource is managed to provide both recreational and commercial benefits.

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario through the wildlife resources consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy
- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for some wildlife species through the management of the species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (eg. moose) to other species (eg. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the Region's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource;
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians[6];
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario; and,
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and observe a high ethical standard; and,
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is re-

lated to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land use (eg. forestry).

The rate of participation for hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the moose herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Targets To increase by the year 2000, the herd size from 1,390[7] to 2,330 moose and the annual harvest from 250[7] to 400 moose. Achievement of this target is dependent upon an interim reduction in the harvest and an increase in the implementation of modified timber cutting techniques.

Targets for moose are derived on a wildlife management unit basis. To provide for appropriate integration and analysis of various program area requirements and management activity, the targets have also been expressed in this document by District administrative unit. Table 7 illustrates the Temagami District administrative unit and wildlife management unit targets for moose.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in wildlife management unit 40 to a biologically sound level;
- consulting with Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts to ensure that harvests in Wildlife Units 28 and 41 are regulated in a biologically sound manner;
- encouraging the transfer of demand from moose to under-utilized species such as bear;
- maintaining or improving moose habitat in cooperation with forest management/timber harvesting (eg. aquatic feeding areas);
- increasing the effectiveness of enforcing moose regulations to reduce the illegal kill;
- implementing predator control where justified;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over-harvests;
- increasing hunter education and hunting standards;
- collecting data on areas of critical moose habitat, such as aquatic feeding areas, concentration areas and mineral licks; and,
- managing moose on a wildlife management unit (WMU) basis.

(iv) Discussion Temagami District is responsible for moose management within Wildlife Management Unit 40. This unit, established on an ecological basis, extends beyond the District's administrative boundaries into the Sudbury, Gogama, Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts. Data collection and regulation of moose harvest within unit 40 is assigned to Temagami District. Habitat management in other Districts is a function of the respective local District, (ie. Sudbury, Gogama, Kirkland Lake and North Bay).

The reverse situation occurs for Wildlife Management Units 28 and 41 which extend into Temagami District, but are assigned to the Kirkland Lake and North Bay Districts respectively.

At present, the moose herd is being overharvested. The potential moose harvest by the year 2000 will be achieved through the implementation of a selective harvest system.

TABLE 7 MOOSE DATA AND TARGETS

	Target for Temagami District (portions of Wildlife Management Units within District)		Year 2000 potential for Wildlife Management Unit #40	
	# Moose	Harvest	# Moose	Harvest
WMU 28	275	50	—	—
WMU 40	1,875	325	3,475	580
WMU 41	180	30	—	—
Totals:	**2,330**	**400**	**3,475**	**580**

An annual average of 3,500 residents and 100 non-residents hunted in Temagami District between 1978-79. These hunters spent an annual average 22,700 man-days harvesting 250 moose with an overall success rate of 6.8 percent. A major increase in hunter demand during the next 20 years is anticipated.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To provide through an increase in the deer herd size, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Discussion The population of white-tailed deer in the District has declined in the past 20 years to a level which no longer supports recreational hunting. As a result the closure on the deer season will be continued. There appears to be very little potential for any major increase in the white-tailed deer population, however, in areas of localized populations, special management considerations may be made.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To increase the present harvest of black bear to the year 2000 from the estimated harvest level of approximately 65 to approximately 170[8].

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging the total utilization of black bear taken by hunting; and,
- improving data collection, particularly harvest and biological information.

(iv) Discussion Historically, bear hunting has not been a heavily pursued activity. During the years 1978-81 an annual average of 195 hunters (182 of which were non-residents) hunted a total of 1,110 man-days. Similar to moose hunting the expenditures of bear hunters contribute significantly to the economy. Average revenue generated from the hunt amounted to 37,000 dollars (1978-81). The known harvest of bears is 40, on average, resulting in a success rate of 20.6 percent.

There are presently several factors which combine to cause great difficulty in estimating the true potential of black bear as a big game resource in the Province; (eg. lack of a population census method, ill-defined black bear habitat and knowledge of the reproductive potential). The recent (1979) creation of an annual licence solely for black bear, however, should greatly facilitate hunter and harvest data collection procedures.

e. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the continental demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Waterfowl in the District are probably being under-harvested. This District's potential harvest and viewing opportunities are at present not determined.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat and staging grounds;
- encouraging private land owners to assist in protecting such areas;
- encouraging municipal agencies to adopt land use policies which assist in waterfowl habitat protection;
- encouraging habitat improvement techniques such as pothole blasting, water level control and wild rice planting;
- encouraging the formulation of a Provincial wetland habitat policy; and,
- undertaking field investigations to determine the location and extent of potentially important waterfowl habitat.

(iv) Discussion No data is available to assess the number of hunter days, viewing opportunities or bird species harvested in the Temagami District.

Migratory birds use the north end of Lake Temiskaming as a temporary rest and feeding area. This area is important for waterfowl use during the spring and fall migration.

Attempts to increase harvests of waterfowl would have to take into account fly-way and continental harvests and populations.

f. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target There is no small game target at the present time.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat and harvest information as a base for more specific management;

- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species;
- encouraging the development of hunting interest in small game species; and,
- improving access to hunting opportunities.

(iv) Discussion Within the District, the major small game species sought is ruffed grouse. Varying hare, although quite common, receive very limited hunting pressure. Other small game species such as spruce grouse and woodcock are present but not common and, as such, provide very little to available hunting opportunities.

Temagami District ruffed grouse populations are monitored annually through summer counts. Hunting pressure and harvest information is collected through field contacts each fall. Populations have taken a downward trend following the summer counts of 1981 and success rates have decreased.

Grouse hunting occurs mainly in easily accessible areas. It will be possible, even during poor years in the grouse cycle, to maintain and increase recreational opportunities for this species, by encouraging use in more remote areas of the District.

This District will encourage hunter interest in other small game species to provide a greater variety of recreational hunting opportunities.

g. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resource. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy furbearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver from the current level of 1,932 to 2,800 pelts, as well as other fur bearers from 1,745 to 2,100, by the year 2000 (table 8).

(iii) Strategy

- continuing to fly aerial beaver surveys on all traplines and updating beaver quotas after every three trapping seasons;
- encouraging increased harvest of furbearers on the Bear Island Indian Trapping Cooperative areas;
- appling quotas to beaver, fisher, lynx, marten and otter to promote sustained yield; adjusting these and applying quotas to other species as reproduction and population level information becomes available;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers through annual workshops and involvement with the Temagami Trappers Council;
- training all novice trappers in humane and efficient trapping methods by providing a fur harvest, fur management and conservation course;
- developing a District resident trapline policy which will encourage more efficient use of the resource;
- encouraging the use of helper trappers;
- changing trapline boundaries and/or size if necessary to improve efficiency;
- protecting and managing fur bearer habitat by identifying important habitat (ie. beaver ponds, dams, shoreline, corridors, etc.) in timber management plans and more specifically on the annual cutting plans; and,

TABLE 8 PRESENT AND POTENTIAL COMMERCIAL FUR HARVEST BY SPECIES

Species	Present Harvest 1980/81	Potential Harvest 2000
Beaver	1,932	2,800
Fisher	21	44
Fox	176	190
Lynx	35	37
Marten	91	124
Mink	227	243
Muskrat	1,053	1,221
Otter	78	95
Raccoon	23	12
Squirrel	21	67
Weasel	7	23
Timber Wolf	4	0
Coyote	9	14
Black Bear	0	2

- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

(iv) Discussion There are 29 registered traplines in the District, employing approximately 75 trappers, of which 25 are Indian trappers. Some of these individuals rely on trapping for all or a major portion of their income during the trapping season. In addition, trapping provides supplementary income for up to 25 resident and 10 farmer trappers in the District.

The primary fur bearers in the District in terms of economic importance are beaver, fox, muskrat, lynx, otter, mink, fisher and marten. The total average value of all fur harvested in the District in 1979/80 was approximately 150,000 dollars. Although the demand for fur is affected by current prices, it is felt that in the future, price fluctuations will be less dramatic and demand will be much more consistent.

As most areas of the District are presently trapped, there is very little opportunity for increasing trapper numbers to any extent. Increase in harvest will be a result of improved efficiency rather than an increase in trappers. Present trappers have the opportunity to improve their efficiency by attending trapper workshops, while all new trappers will be required to complete a course in trapper education.

With continued emphasis on accurate and current aerial beaver surveys for setting beaver quotas as well as setting of quotas on other fur bearers (at present based on harvest records), healthy populations of fur bearers will be maintained.

h. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives
- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and,
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation and educational uses;
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity; and,
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy
- protecting, conserving and managing all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands and ensuring the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- identifying wildlife species in the categories listed below and protecting or managing populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include:
  - endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- working cooperatively with government agencies at the Federal, Provincial and municipal levels and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- increasing non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species; and,
- providing extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), nonconsumptive uses and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

(iii) Discussion As part of the Province's commitment to provide viewing opportunities for wildlife such as moose and other species, the District will promote the Nipissing Crown Game Preserve as a major wildlife viewing area.

Other parts of the District may be considered in the future as demand for this form of nonconsumptive use increases.

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11. WILD RICE

a. Broad Objective

To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people.

b. Objectives
- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use

and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and,
- to improve overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

c. Strategy

Wild rice is not abundant in the District. Existing stands and areas with potential for introduction of wild rice will be identified in detail as part of a wetlands inventory.

Commercial and private potential for harvest of existing wild rice stands is extremely limited. Consequently, Ministry management efforts will be directed primarily to the protection and expansion of wild rice stands to enhance waterfowl production.

Some specific strategies are:
- assessing the potential for expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- restricting the issuance of harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management;
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands; and,
- considering commercial and private proposals to increase productive areas for cultivating and harvesting wild rice on a case by case basis where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved.

d. Discussion

Wild rice is presently found on Moccasin Lake and Moose Lake (Firstbrook Lake). Both areas were planted. These lakes support good waterfowl populations and provide regular hunting opportunities. Two rivers, the Tetapaga and the Montreal below Mowat's Landing, also support small stands of wild rice. These areas provide some attraction to waterfowl for feeding purposes.

Harvesting potential for human consumption is minimal and will probably never be economical.

Areas for the introduction of wild rice will be evaluated as they become known.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Table 9, following, summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Temagami District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 9 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT[1]

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	7.2 million tonnes
Agriculture	5,000 additional ha of private forested Class 2, 3 and 4 lands.
Cottaging	300 lots
Forestry[2]	
Conifer	255,000 NMm^3/yr.
Hardwood	128,000 NMm^3/yr.
Hunting	
Bear	Harvest of 170 animals
Moose	Harvest of 400 animals
Mining	No target assigned; 86% of District is withdrawn from staking due to Indian Land Caution.
Parks	
Day-Use Opportunities	19,500
Car-Camping Opportunities	70,500
Back-Country[3]	
Wilderness	17,500
Non-Wilderness	4,000
Sport Fish	Harvest of 79,000 kg/yr.
Trapping	
Beaver	2,800 pelts
Other	2,100 pelts

(1) Targets expressed in this table are defined as targets assigned through the strategic land use planning process for achievement in the Temagami District. These targets may differ from targets expressed in the ***Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*** *for a number of reasons. For example:* ***SLUP*** *1982 Timber and Wildlife targets are expressed by management units which do not necessarily coincide with District administrative boundaries. District targets have been adjusted and expressed by District administrative boundary. Some* ***SLUP*** *targets were expressed by Region only and not distributed to each District. Wildlife bear harvest targets are an example. They have subsequently been evaluated and assigned by Region to each District. Further analysis and refinement of the* ***SLUP*** *targets has resulted in a redistribution of targets to Districts. This is the case with the fur targets.*

(2) No reductions have been made to the forestry targets to allow for:
- *— modified management areas,*
- *— insect disease and fire, and*
- *— operability merchantability and utilization factors.*

(3) These targets include opportunities provided by the wilderness and waterway candidates which are partially outside the Temagami District.

D: land use areas — guidelines

This portion of the document contains the land use policies for Temagami District.

The District has been divided into 20 separate areas. The rationale for the division of the District into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions. These areas are shown on maps 2 and 3.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (e.g. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. There will be instances where the secondary uses (e.g. tourism) will require specific consideration in a particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not in agreement with the results of the negotiations it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry's land use guidelines indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land,

this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Map 2

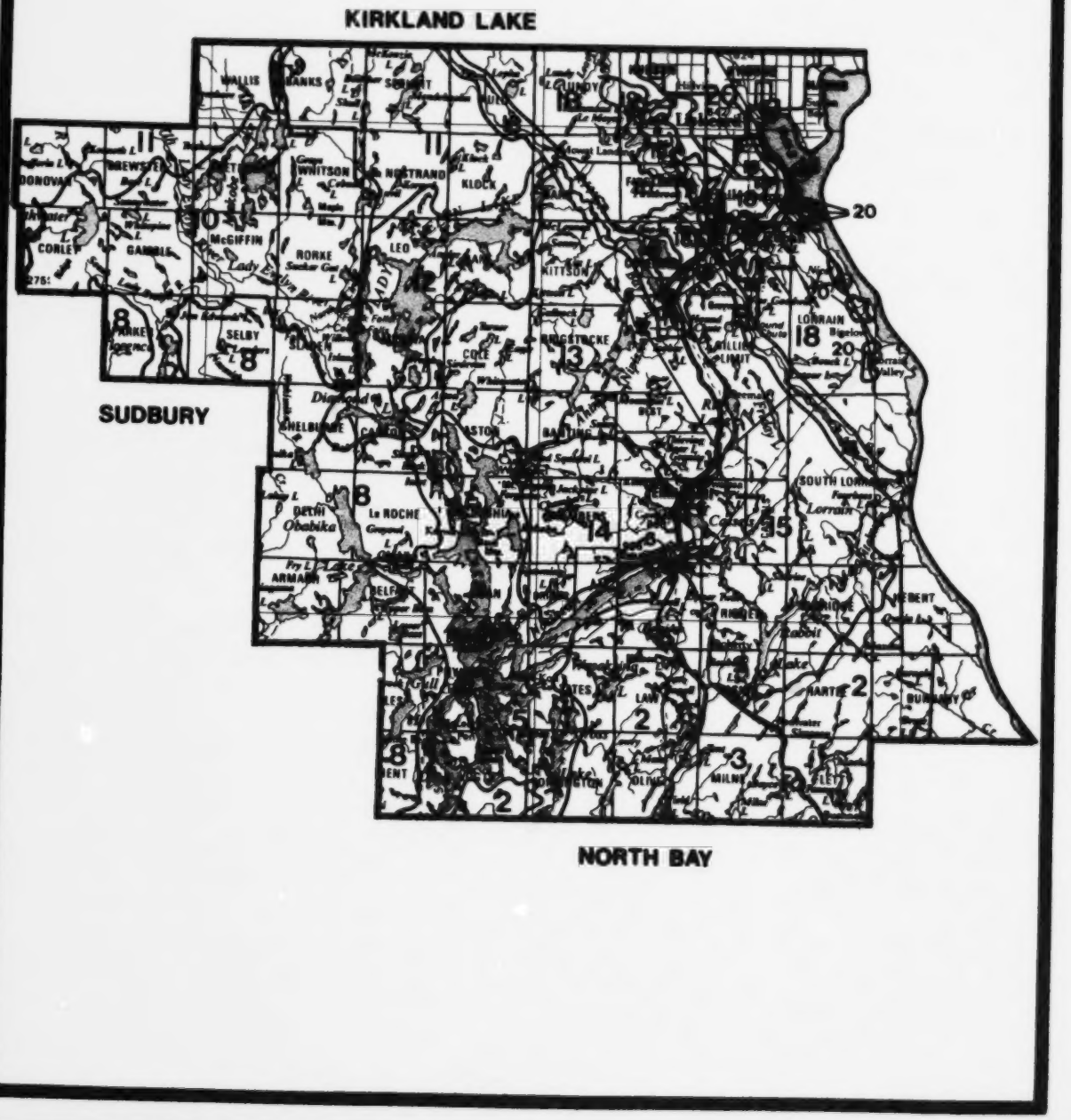
TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

8 Resource Management Area

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10

N



1. OWAIN LAKE

a. Area Description

The Owain Lake area drains southeasterly into the Ottawa River. Much of the area is covered by a thin layer of sand and gravel with pockets of silt and clay. Mineral potential ranges from low-moderate to unknown. The Consolidated-Bathurst Road provides access to the central portion where timber allocations are concentrated. No specific problems have been identified in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use is resource production. Hunting, fishing, back-country travel and camping are existing uses which will continue.

Generally no alienation of Crown lands will occur within the Bear Island Band land caution area until the caution is lifted.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 1 - OWAIN LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		There are two aggregate potential areas. (Grand Campment Bay and Ottertail Creek). Guidelines for the protection of recreational values will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Only one major commercial bait fish licence per township will be permitted. Tourist operators' immediate needs will be met.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Ottawa River and Owain Lake will be assessed for remote cottages.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Annual plans will provide for the continued recreational use of the area. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry *Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans and operating guidelines.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		Some fishing pressure will be redirected to this area. Aaron Lake will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy.
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		Full harvest of quotas will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

2. JUMPING CARIBOO LAKE

a. Area Description

The area exhibits a combination of exposed rock outcroppings and a cover of shallow glacial till. Several tourist camps and outfitters utilize the numerous small lakes in the area. Rural residential uses occur along the Highway 11 corridor. Mineral potential ranges from low to high. Timber resources are committed to several companies. Three timber licences have been issued to Consolidated-Bathurst Inc., Meadowside Lumber Ltd. and Field Lumber (1956) Ltd. Three volume agreements are also held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., MacMillan Bloedel Limited and Nordfibre Co. Outstanding issues include the location of cottage lots and the identification of resources supporting commercial tourism.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation, cottaging and rural residential uses are existing uses which will continue. Ministry programs will continue to support tourism through management of fish and wildlife resources in a multiple use sustained yield manner. Cottage lots on several lakes are proposed. No alienation of Crown lands will occur due to the Bear Island Band land caution. Aggregate deposits will remain available for use. All activities will take into consideration the presence of known osprey and heron nests.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 2 - JUMPING CARIBOO LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several potential aggregate deposits are readily accessible from Highway 11. Extraction will be in accordance with the policies of the Township of Temagami, rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy of this document.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Only one major commercial bait fish licence per township. Tourist operators' immediate needs will be met.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Wilson Lake and Ingall-Waha Lake will be assessed for regular cottages. Alice Lake, Hartle Lake and Maxam Lake will be assessed for remote cottages.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Lake Temagami and Jumping Cariboo canoe routes and the following access points, (Herridge Lake, Jumping Cariboo Lake, Wilson Lake, Norris Lake, Mann Lake and Iceland Lake) will be maintained in accordance with the use they receive. Fly-in activity and ski trails will continue.
Forestry	x		Annual plans will consider recreational uses of the area. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry *Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans and operating guidelines. Crossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum.
Rural Residential		x	Permitted in accordance with the policies of other government agencies and the Township of Temagami on private land. Not generally permitted on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Wasaksina L., Hangstone L., Norris L. and Jumping Cariboo L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Pig L., Robin L. and Alice L. will be managed for brook trout. Management efforts will be directed toward diverting fishing pressure from Panet L., Jumping Cariboo L., Ingall L. and Herridge L. to underutilized lakes.
Tourism	x		Lakes with existing commercial lodge and/or outpost camps will be given special consideration in carrying out Ministry resource management activities. New commercial tourist establishments will be assessed on a site specific basis.
Trapping	x		Full harvest of quotas is encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

3. NIPISSING CROWN GAME PRESERVE

a. Area Description

The game preserve is characterized by exposed bedrock, in places covered by shallow soils of glacial sandy, outwash plains. There is one access point on Panet Lake, the Marten River canoe route and one outpost camp on Boyce Lake. Timber licences and volume agreements have been issued to Nordfibre Co. and MacMillan Bloedel Limited. The local tourist industry relies on some of the area's lakes. No specific problems have been identified in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

Fish and wildlife management, resource production, recreation and the outpost camps will continue. No alienation of Crown land will occur until the land caution has been resolved. The reliance of the local tourist industry on some of the area's lakes is acknowledged. Tourism will be encouraged through the management of fish and wildlife and other resources in a multiple use sustained yield manner. Wildlife viewing opportunities in the game preserve will be actively promoted. Access roads to allocated timber stands will fully consider commercial tourism interests, Crown land recreation and significant moose habitat. All activities will take into consideration the presence of one osprey nest which is a known site.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 3 - NIPISSING CROWN GAME PRESERVE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several potential areas are located in the south and east. Operating guidelines for the protection of important fish and wildlife habitat will be reflected in quarry permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Only one commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Extensive recreational uses, back-country travel, camping and day use are encouraged. The Marten River canoe route, ski trails, fly-in operations and the Panet Lake access will continue. No additional facilities are planned.
Forestry	x		Annual plans will consider recreational and tourism interests, important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose.
Hunting		x	Hunting is not permitted.
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry *Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans, operating guidelines and the protection of significant moose aquatic and feeding areas. Water crossings over the Marten River canoe route will be kept to a minimum.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Management efforts will be directed toward limiting fishing pressure on Panet Lake. Warmwater fisheries will be managed primarily to support the tourist industry.
Tourism	x		The existing outpost camp on Boyce L. will continue. Extensive recreational uses such as cross-country skiing are encouraged.
Trapping		x	Trapping is generally not permitted except in the control of nuisance animals.
Wildlife Viewing	x		To be actively promoted as a major wildlife viewing area.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

4. FINLAYSON POINT PROVINCIAL PARK

a. Area Description

Finlayson Point Provincial Park is a developed recreation park. A site development and management plan has been completed for Finlayson Point Park containing 114 campsites, an outdoor theatre, a boat basin, two small swimming beaches and limited day-use facilities. The park is used primarily for overnight camping (non-destination) and some day-use by local residents. The outstanding issue to be addressed in future management is upgrading to reasonable standards to accommodate anticipated use levels.

b. Land Use Intent

Public recreation and the protection of outstanding natural and cultural heritage values are the intended land uses.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 4 - FINLAYSON POINT PROVINCIAL PARK

Land use activities will be in accordance with Ministry policy and approved guidelines.

5. LAKE TEMAGAMI

a. Area Description

Lake Temagami is primarily used for recreation, fishing, camping, cottaging and canoeing. Several commercial lodges and youth camps are located on the lake. Some seasonal cottages have been converted to permanent homes. Most development is located on islands. Mining was previously undertaken on Temagami Island. The area as a whole contains high mineral potential. A skyline forest reserve is maintained around Lake Temagami. Modified cutting sustains the pine component and the aesthetic values. Water levels are regulated by a dam at Cross Lake. Road access to the lake is limited. Lake Temagami has a significant lake trout fishery. Limiting road access and additional cottaging are issues to be addressed in the future management of this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use in this area is recreation. Discreet resource production, fish and wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation, cottaging and rural residential are existing accepted uses. Ministry programs will encourage the continuation of this wide variety of recreational uses. No alienation of Crown land will occur until resolution of the Bear Island Band land caution. The Ministry will continue to recognize the operation of the Cross Lake Dam.

All activities will take into consideration the presence of known special features.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 5 - LAKE TEMAGAMI

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several significant deposits will be protected for future use. (eg. Devil Bay, South Arm, Shiningwood Bay, Kokoko Bay and Ferguson Bay). Extraction is subject to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Only one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators' immediate needs will be met.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		On Lake Temagami, 200 dispersed cottage lots will be provided from Crown and private land on islands only.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Mine Road landing access will be maintained as a year round public access point. No additional public access points to Lake Temagami will be constructed. Non-vehicular access will be permitted to Ferguson Bay to encourage day use opportunities. Ski trails will be maintained in cooperation with tourist establishments and trail clubs. The existing campsites will be maintained.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		The skyline reserve will be maintained. Forest management beyond the skyline reserve will be conducted as outlined in forest management and operating plans. Within the skyline reserve, forest operations will be conducted to maintain or improve the pine vistas. Logging camps/buildings will not be located within the skyline reserve. Discussion with affected tourist operators and property owners will be encouraged prior to harvesting portions of the area and locating booming grounds and landings. Logging roads in the skyline reserve will generally be restricted to those giving temporary access from logging areas to booming areas. These temporary roads will not be maintained and where necessary, scarified to ensure they do not become public access points. Important aquatic feeding areas, concentration areas for moose and waterfowl habitat will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development are acceptable uses. No restrictions are placed on preliminary exploration activities. Development may be subject to certain environmental and aesthetic considerations. Mining interests will be required to undertake, on leased lands, rehabilitation of areas to a reasonable state following termination of activities.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access to Lake Temagami is restricted to a few locations to facilitate provision of parking facilities and law enforcement. Limited access to Lake Temagami will be continued. The gate on the Red Squirrel Road at Whitefish Bay will remain. Crossings of canoe routes will be kept to a minimum and wherever possible, temporary in nature.
Rural Residential	x		Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the Township of Temagami on private land. Not generally permitted on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		Lake Temagami, Cross L., Pats L., Barmac L., Red Squirrel L., and Kokoko L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Banana L., Hillcrest L., Birch L., Secret L., Barnett L., Browns L., Side Rock L., Malloch L., Roko L., Hush Hush L. and Coppersand L. will be managed for brook trout. Management efforts will be directed toward redirecting fishing pressure from Red Squirrel Lake to underutilized lakes. No increase in the harvest of lake trout on Lake Temagami is recommended, however, increased angling opportunities for other species will be encouraged.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourist activity will continue. Additional lodges and youth camps on Crown land will be assessed on a site specific basis, in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to increase harvests to present quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

6. URBAN AREAS

a. Area Description

This area includes the built up areas of the District: Temagami, Temagami North, Latchford, New Liskeard, Haileybury and Cobalt. Development restrictions for flood plains and abandoned mines workings should be dealt with in future management.

b. Land Use Intent

The natural resources in these urban areas are limited and have not been considered in the evaluation of the achievability of Ministry objectives and targets. The use of these lands will be regulated by the municipalities and/or Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. Official plans and zoning by-laws are to restrict development on lands identified as being hazardous due to flooding, erosion or unstable mine workings.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 6 - URBAN AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Municipalities will be encouraged to adopt policies and by-laws which encourage utilization of this resource.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		Subject to municipal controls.
Mining	x		In the Cobalt - Haileybury area, there were two mines producing silver in 1981 and four were being maintained on a standby basis. Municipalities will be encouraged to adopt policies and by-laws which encourage utilization of minerals.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential	x		Subject to local planning controls.
Sport Fishing	x		Spawning areas and significant fish populations on Montreal River, Wabi River and Net Lake will be protected.
Tourism	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping		x	Trapping generally limited to nuisance beaver problems.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development	x		Urban use will be in accordance with municipal planning controls. The Ministry will provide input to official plans, zoning by-laws and review of specific development proposals. Generally, Crown land within urban areas will be disposed of for those uses which are compatible with the existing urban development.

7. BEAR ISLAND INDIAN RESERVE

a. Area Description

The Bear Island Indian Reserve (over 280 hectares) is situated in the centre of Lake Temagami.

b. Land Use Intent

Use of reserve lands comes under the direct administrative control of the Federal Government. The uses within Indian Reserves are, therefore, beyond the control of the Ministry and their resources have not been considered in the evaluation of the achievability of Ministry objectives and targets.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 7 - BEAR ISLAND INDIAN RESERVE

It is hoped that future development within Indian Reserves will be compatible with the intent for areas adjacent to the Reserves. At the request of the Federal Government or Indian Band Council, the Ministry will provide assistance in resource management where it is feasible and appropriate to do so.

By agreement with the Federal Government, the Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for forest fire management on Indian Reserves.

8. OBABIKA LAKE

a. Area Description

The area receives low intensity recreational use. There are several tourist camps and outfitters primarily along Highway 805 which depend on the many lakes in this area. The central portion of the area supports high concentrations of moose and associated winter and aquatic feeding areas. The mineral potential is moderate to high. Access to Obabika Lake, protection of key moose habitat and fisheries management are the issues which have to be addressed in the future management of this area. The area is under licence to Goulard Lumber (1971) Ltd., Field Lumber (1956) Ltd. and Liskeard Lumber Ltd. Four volume agreements are also held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Co., G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd. and Rexwood Products Ltd.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production is encouraged. The road network will be upgraded and extended to access allocated forest stands. Wildlife management, recreation and tourism are important uses. Several lake trout lakes require special consideration when reviewing resource extraction proposals. The Bear Island Indian Band land caution precludes Crown land disposition. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 2 significant geological features, Obabika Lake Beach and Gull Lake Viewpoint, 3 historic pictograph sites and 1 known osprey nest.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 - OBABIKA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Significant aggregate deposits will remain available for future use (eg. Gull L., Obabika R., Wakimika R. and Nasmith Cr.). Extraction should be conducted according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Canton #28 will be assessed for a remote cottage.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access points on Gull L. and Wawiagama L.; as well as Lake Wanapitei, Lake Temagami, Obabika L., Obabika R., Wakimika L. canoe routes will be maintained. Existing recreational uses will continue to be integrated with other land uses.
Forestry	x		Forest management will continue. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain recreational values. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be developed consistent with the need to access resources, protect tourism and fish and wildlife values. Water crossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum. Limited road access to Obabika Lake will be accommodated. Specific access locations and use restrictions to be identified in the future. Highway 805 extension could be open to public use on a part-time or full-time basis when the resource use issues (lake trout, moose and Crown land recreation) are resolved satisfactorily.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Obabika L., Clearwater L., Wawiagama L., Lower Bass L., Upper Bass L., Allan L., Cummings L., Gull L., Skunk L. and South Iron L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Herbert L., Redbark L. and Price L., will be managed for brook trout. Dean L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward diverting fishing pressure from Clearwater L., Lower Bass L., Gull L. and Skunk L. to under utilized lakes such as Obabika, Wakimika, Fry, Wawiagama, Upper Bass, Allan, Redbark, Cummings, Herbert and Bob.
Tourism	x		The existing commercial facilities on Obabika L, Fry L., Wawiagama L. and Gull L. are recognized. Additional tourist facilities on Crown land will be assessed on a site specific basis, in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to fully harvest quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. MAKOBE-GRAYS RIVER

a. Area Description

The area extends northward from the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate park (Makobe Lake) to the Town of Elk Lake. It covers a distance of approximately 30 km (7 km within Temagami District) and extends approximately 250 metres on either side of the waterway. Specific dimensions of the waterway will be determined having regard to the objectives to be achieved. The area was formerly considered as part of the Makobe-Grays candidate waterway park displayed to the public in June of 1982. The remainder of the proposal (approximately 20 km) is to form an integral part of the Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate. The river is an excellent canoe tripping route, affording experienced canoeists with white water canoeing opportunities which primarily occur during spring and early summer when water levels are high.

The issues to be dealt with in future management are: establishing acceptable use levels, determining the location of access points and maintenance problems associated with access points, portages and campsites. The main use is canoe tripping during the spring and early summer months. Waterway travel later in the season is usually hampered by very low water conditions.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status, and will be managed to provide for the protection of outstanding natural and cultural heritage values and backcountry non-wilderness opportunities.

Given the nature of existing uses occurring in the area it is recommended that some uses be permitted to continue. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given below, however it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 - MAKOBE-GRAYS RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing activity be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

10. LADY EVELYN-SMOOTHWATER

a. Area Description

The area (approximately 75,000 hectares) is intensively used for back-country recreation and features a high capability for canoe tripping and hiking. It contains significant features such as Maple Mountain, Ishpatina Ridge, waterfalls, nesting and archaeological sites, as well as considerable representation of the natural diversity of this part of Ontario.

There has been active mineral exploration in the area. Although mineral potential is largely unknown, available data indicates promising zones exist. Timber allocations are distributed throughout the area. The Beauty Lake Road, Coake Lake Road and the Hamlow Lake Road provide road access to the area. At present the candidate park contains: 1 cottage site patent in Sladen Twp.; 4 Recreation Camps (under land use permit), 2 in Ellis Twp., 1 in Leo Twp., and 1 in Parker Twp.; and 2 outpost camps in Sladen and Parker Twps.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. It is recommended that the area be managed for wilderness back-country recreation and the protection of outstanding natural and cultural values.

It is further recommended that the existing Lady Evelyn Waterway Park and a major portion of the former Makobe-Grays Waterway class park candidate be amalgamated. The Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate is centered around the existing Lady Evelyn Waterway Park which is 2,435 hectares in size and contains 38 campsites. The park provides 51 km of canoeing. The river is used annually for approximately 10,500 hours of canoeing and results in 2,500 man-days of camping, making it the most heavily used canoe route in the Temagami District. As this park is within the recommended Lady Evelyn-Smoothwater candidate, it would be incorporated in regulation as part of the candidate park.

Due to the extensive area of the park candidate and the nature of some existing uses it is also recommended that some uses be permitted to continue. These are listed below, however, it must be realized that in some instances, further refinement may be required.

Commercial harvesting of timber within the park will not be permitted; however, access through the park (Liskeard Road) to timber limits south of the park candidate will be permitted to continue indefinitely.

Other uses which would not adversely impact achievement of the park objectives will be permitted to continue as non-conforming uses. There will be no immediate restriction or restructuring of these non-conforming uses. In the long term, the 1 cottage site, 2 outpost camps and 4 recreation camps will be phased out and adjustments may be made to individual uses (e.g. limit fly-in operations to designated lakes) in order to alleviate conflicts or better satisfy wilderness objectives. Any changes will be phased in.

Park development should take into consideration the following known features to protect their values: 24 geological, 5 historical, 2 heronries, 1 fishing and 1 vegetative feature.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No 10. - LADY EVELYN-SMOOTHWATER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	It is recommended that the existing cottage and 4 recreation camps be phased out in the long term.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	It is recommended that the Liskeard Lumber Road continue to provide access to the timber operations south of the Park.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fish	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

11. MENDELSSOHN LAKE

a. Area Description

This area receives low intensity recreational use, generally in the Mendelssohn Lake vicinity, along the Cooke Lake Road and the Kaa Lake Road. The eastern area has good concentration of moose. Mineral potential is moderate to high. Timber allocations support the Elk Lake Planing Mill. Timber volume agreements are held by Grant Waferboard Ltd. and Rexwood Products Ltd. No specific problems have been identified in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

Continued resource production (logging and mining) activity will be encouraged. The road network will have to be upgraded and extended to access allocated forest stands. Commercial tourism and recreation are existing uses which will be accommodated. Ministry programs will encourage the continued production of resources. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the land caution. Several lake trout lakes require special consideration in resource extraction proposals. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 2 known geological features being Anna Lake Cliff and Okinada Ridge.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 11 - MENDELSSOHN LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Two significant areas along the Cooke L. Road and the Kaa L. Road should be protected for future use. Extraction should be conducted according to appropriate operating and rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy in this document. Recreational values will be maintained.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Heart L., Frederick L., Dacy L., Island L., Klock #9 and #18, Wallis #19 and Boucher L. will be assessed for their capability to support a remote cottage.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Maple Mountain, Smoothwater Lake and Lady Evelyn river canoe routes will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will continue. Annual plans will contain guidelines to maintain recreational values. Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important concentration areas for moose and habitat for waterfowl will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be developed consistent with the need to access resources and complement recreation and tourism values. Crossings of canoe routes will be minimized.
Rural Residential	x		
Sport Fishing	x		Smith L., Lady Dufferin L., Skull L., Greenwater L., Niccolite L., Bergeron L., McKenzie L., Munro L., Philbrick L., Mendelssohn L., and Big Chief L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Carmen L., Gooseneck L., Kaa L., Okiniada L., Planet L., and Klock L. will be managed for brook trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining some additional fishing pressure.
Tourism	x		Additional lodges and youth camps will be assessed on a site specific basis.
Trapping	x		The full harvest of fur quotas is encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	The Moccasin Lake area is an important waterfowl habitat area. Efforts will be directed toward maintaining wild rice stands in the lake for waterfowl production.
Urban Development		x	

12. LADY EVELYN LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is primarily used for a variety of recreational activities; boating, fishing, camping, cottaging and canoeing. Lady Evelyn Lake is one of the most productive pickerel fisheries in the District. There are several commercial lodges dependent on the lake and surrounding area. High concentrations of moose and winter feeding areas are found within the area. Moderate to high mineral potential is characteristic of the area. Timber allocations are generally in the Sugar and Diamond Lake areas. Timber volume agreements are held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Company, G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd. and Rexwood Products Ltd. The lake is a dam controlled hydro storage reservoir with a 5 metre winter drawdown. Outstanding issues to be dealt with in future management include providing for commercial tourism and future cottage development.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activity in this area will be the provision of recreational opportunities. Discreet resource production, fish and wildlife management, commercial tourism, recreation and cottaging will be continuing uses. Ministry programs will encourage the continuation of a variety of recreational uses. The production of resources will be promoted. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the Bear Island Band land caution. Ontario Hydro's control of water levels for power production will continue. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 2 known geological features, being Lady Evelyn Lake Eskers and Lady Evelyn Kettle Lakes, 1 known pictograph site and 1 known heronry.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No 12. - LADY EVELYN LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several areas of moderate to high aggregate potential should remain available for future use (eg. Walsh L., Lady Evelyn L. E.). Extraction will be subject to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Lady Evelyn Lake will be assessed for remote cottage lots. Development will recognize water level fluctuations and existing use patterns.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Diamond L., Montreal River, Lady Evelyn L. and Sugar L. canoe routes will be maintained, as well as Mowatts Landing and Matawapika access points in accordance with the use they receive. Canoeing and fly-in operations will continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Forest management will continue. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines for recreational uses of the area. Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain wildlife habitat. Aquatic feeding areas and concentration areas for moose and waterfowl will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Commercial touristm and recreational uses will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access roads will take into account tourism requirement for isolation on Lady Evelyn Lake. Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved *Ministry Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans and operating guidelines. Crossings over canoe routes will be kept to a minimum. The gate on Red Squirrel road will remain.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		Lady Sydney L., Sugar L. and Diamond L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Slade L., Van Nostrand #34 (Rainbow L.) and Dane #11 and #18 will be managed for brook trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining some additional fishing pressure.
Tourism	x		There are several existing commercial operations on Lady Evelyn L. and one outpost on Diamond L. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will generally not be considered on Crown lands in this area.
Trapping	x		The full harvest of fur quotas will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

13. ANIMA-NIPISSING LAKE

a. Area Description

This is primarily a mixed use area with active logging, mineral exploration activity (in the past), tourist camps, cottages, canoe routes and general recreation. There are several moose aquatic feeding areas and winter feeding areas. Mineral potential is moderate to high. Timber allocations are located primarily west of Anima-Nipissing Lake. Timber volume agreements are held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Co., G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd. and Rexwood Products Ltd. The area is road accessible via Highway 11 and Red Squirrel Road. Issues to be addressed in the future include the development of cottage lots, protection of commercial tourism and recreation values.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism and recreation are existing uses and will continue. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the land caution. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 1 known geological feature, being Anima-Nipissing Viewpoint, 1 known heronry and 4 known pictograph sites.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 13 - ANIMA-NIPISSING LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several critical and significant deposits are accessible (eg. Kitt L., Aston L., Red Squirrel Rd.). Extraction should be in accordance with Township of Temagami by-laws, rehabilitation guidelines and MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Anima-Nipissing L. will be evaluated for regular cottage development. Cole #8 and Canton #44 and #51 will be evaluated for remote cottages.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access point on Anima-Nipissing L., McLean L., Liberty L., Thieving Bear L., Snare Cr., Eagle L. and Anima-Nipissing canoe routes will be maintained in accordance with the amount of use received.
Forestry	x		Forest management will continue. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines for recreational uses of the area. Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas, concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities where possible.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry *Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans and operating guidelines.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses on private land will be in accordance with the policies of other government agencies and the Township of Temagami but will not generally be permitted on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		High Falls L., Kittson L., Kitt L., Justin L., Barter L., Turner L., Diabase L., White Water L., Anima-Nipissing L., Best L., Brigstock #69, McLean L., Mountain L., Whitney L., Thieving Bear L. and Black Duck L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Shallow L., Liberty L., Robert L., Gillies Limit #19 and Best #73 will be managed for brook trout. Walter L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward reducing fishing pressure on Barter L., Kitt L., Diabase L., Whitewater L., Best L. and Thieving Bear L. Pressure will be directed to underutilized lakes when possible.
Tourism	x		There are several existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown lands on lakes managed for cottaging or lake trout. Other applications will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		The full harvest of fur quotas will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

14. KANICHEE LAKE

a. Area Description

This area is primarily used for the production of timber and minerals. The area is now being actively logged and has moderate to high mineral potential. Four timber volume agreements are held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Co., G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd. and Rexwood Products Ltd. The Sherman Mine is a major active iron producer. In the recent past, the Kanichee Mine operated and mined copper, nickel and platinum. Recreational uses are cottages on Net L., Kanichee L. and Chambers L., fishing, hunting and the Jackpine canoe route. There are moose aquatic feeding areas and winter feeding areas. No specific problems have been identified in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activity to occur in this area will be resource production. Commercial tourism and recreation are existing uses. Ministry programs will encourge production of resources and recreational uses will be accommodated. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the land caution. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 3 known heronries.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 14 - KANICHEE LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		A significant deposit exists along the Red Squirrel Road. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the Township of Temagami by laws according to appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy. The area with high aggregate potential in Briggs Township should remain available for future use.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Kanichee L. and Net L. will be assessed for a maximum of 5 cottages each and Guppy L. for one remote cottage.
Crown Land Recreation	x		The Jackpine Cr. and Snare Cr. canoe routes and Net Lake access point will be maintained. No other facilities are planned.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will be encouraged. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to maintain recreational values. Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Upgrading of and extensions to the existing road network will be encouraged, consistent with the need to access forestry and mining, while ensuring compatibility with tourism and recreation and protecting fish and wildlife habitats. Crossings over the Jackpine Cr. and Snare Cr. canoe routes will be kept to a minimum.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses on private land will be in accordance with the policies of other government agencies and the Township of Temagami on private land but are not generally permitted on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Jackpine L., Chambers L., Chambers #37, Spawning L., Kanichee L. and McLaren L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Hook L. and Banting #55 will be managed for brook trout. Anima-Nipissing river between Red Squirrel L. and McLean L. will be managed for rainbow trout. All lakes in this area are capable of sustaining additional fishing pressure.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourist activity will continue. New lodge development will only be permitted on private land and no additional outpost camp development will be considered on Crown land.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

15. RABBIT LAKE

a. Area Description

This is primarily a mixed use area with active logging, past mineral exploration activity, tourist camps, cottages, canoe routes and general recreation. There are moose aquatic and winter feeding areas throughout the area. The area has moderate to high mineral potential. Timber allocations are located throughout the area. Timber licences have been issued to Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. and Meadowside Lumber Ltd. Five volume agreements are held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Co., G.W. Martin Lumber Ltd., Rexwood Products Ltd. and MacMillan Bloedel Limited. Rabbit Lake and Fourbass Lake are dam controlled for power generation at the Matabitchuan generating station. Net Lake is also dam controlled. Road access is via the Consolidated-Bathurst Road, Highway 11 and the Roosevelt Road. Ontario Hydro controls water levels for power production. Outstanding issues to be dealt with in future management include development of cottage lots.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production, wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism and recreation are existing uses and will continue. Ministry programs will encourage continued production of resources and provision of a wide variety of recreation. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the land caution. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 2 known geological features being Friday Lake Ridge and Rabbit Chutes on Matabitchuan River and 2 known heronries.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 15 - RABBIT LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Several accessible critical and significant deposits are present (eg. McNab L.). Extraction should be conducted in accordance with the Township of Temagami by-laws, appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy. Recreational values will be maintained.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		A maximum of one major commercial bait fish licence will be issued per township. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Friday L., Rabbit L., Rib L. and Net L. will be assessed for cottage development and Lorrain L. for remote cottage lots.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Access points on Rabbit L., Rib L., Net L., Caribou L., Cooper L., Lorrain L. and Friday L. as well as Marten R., Rabbit L. and Matabitchuan R. canoe routes will be maintained in accordance with the amount of use.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Intensive forest management may be required in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas and concentration areas for moose and waterfowl will be given special consideration.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with the *Land Use Guidelines*, resource management plans and operating guidelines.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses on private land will be in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the Township of Temagami but not generally permitted on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Rabbit L., Hearst L., Roosevelt L., Rib L., McNab L., Gorrie L., Fourbass L., Net L., Cassels L., Sunrise L., Lowell L., Upper Twin L., Reuben L., Cooper L. and Beland L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Caribou L., Wilson L., Best #89, Mud L., Strathcona #25 and Gillies Limit #51 will be managed for brook trout. Pleasant L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward reducing fishing pressure on Hearst L., Ferguson L., McNab L., Cassels L., Snake Island L., Lowell L., Collins L., Cooper L., and Fourbass L. Pressure will be directed to under-utilized lakes when possible. Warm water fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry.
Tourism	x		There are several existing commercial operations. Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility based enterprises will not be considered on Crown land on lakes managed for cottaging or lake trout. Other applications will be assessed on a site specific basis in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		The full harvest of fur quotas will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

16. MONTREAL RIVER

a. Area Description

The Montreal River is a multiple use waterway. It is controlled by an Ontario Hydro dam at Latchford, for production of power at the Lower Notch and Hound Chute generating stations. Recreational activities are boating, tourist camps, canoeing, hunting, fishing and cottaging. It is the source of water for the Town of Latchford and the Refinery Townsite. It is an important pickerel fishery. It contains a significant wetland area north of Bay Lake. Claim staking, geophysical, surveys and diamond drilling have recently taken place in the Bay Lake area and numerous mineral occurrences have been identified in the past along the river. Road access to the river can be gained via Indian Lake, Latchford, Bay Lake, Lower Notch, Hound and Ragged Chutes, Mowat's Landing and Fountain Falls. Cottage lot development and water level control are future management issues which need to be dealt with.

b. Land Use Intent

Wildlife and fisheries management, commercial tourism, recreation and water supply are existing permitted uses. Ministry programs will encourage multi-use of the river with an emphasis on recreation and tourism. No alienation of Crown land will occur due to the land caution. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 1 geological feature being within the Lower Notch area and 4 historic features being Rennebester Settlement - Mowatt's Landing, Ragged Chutes, former Hudson Bay Post site - Bay Lake and Lower Notch area.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 16 - MONTREAL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Significant and critical deposits are available in the Bay L. and Hound-Ragged Chute area. Extraction is encouraged in accordance with appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	No Crown land cottaging is proposed. Private land cottaging will be encouraged.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Mowat's Landing and Bay L. access points as well as the Montreal River canoe route will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Forest management activity will continue. Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding areas and winter concentration areas for moose and waterfowl concentration areas will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		New roads will be developed consistent with the need to access resources and to protect tourism and recreation values. Additional road access to the Montreal River is not encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses are permitted in accordance with the policies of government agencies and the governing municipal authority on private land but not generally on Crown land.
Sport Fishing	x		Efforts will be directed toward maintaining a healthy pickerel fishery.
Tourism	x		Extensive recreational uses are encouraged. Intensive facility-based enterprises will be assessed on a site specific basis, in accordance with the policies of this document.
Trapping	x		Full harvests of present fur quotas will be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	Wild rice stands will be managed to support waterfowl populations.
Urban Development		x	

17. W.B. GREENWOOD

a. Area Description

The W.B. Greenwood area (430 hectares) is on the south shore of Bay Lake. The area includes representation of moderately broken, shallow sandy till ground moraine over bedrock. The western section has vegetation with a pioneer successional character representative of recent fire processes acting on the forest. Within the area there is development potential for campgrounds and lakeside day use facilities to meet future recreational/tourism needs in the area.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status, to be managed for the provision of day-use and car-camping opportunities. Given the nature of existing uses in the candidate it is recommended that some uses be continued. However it must be realized that in some instances, further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 17 - W.B. GREENWOOD

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	Park access roads may be required once park status is received and operations begin.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

18. LORRAIN VALLEY-LUNDY LAKE

a. Area Description

The mineral potential of the area is moderate to high. There are two silver mines currently in production. Wide spread claim staking, geophysical surveys, diamond drilling and reconnaissance mapping are underway. The northern portion is poorly explored and much of the southern portion presently withdrawn due to the land caution. Timber allocations are concentrated in the north portion of the area. Three volume agreements are held by William Milne and Sons Ltd., Nordfibre Co. and Rexwood Products Ltd. Lake Timiskaming, the most productive pickerel fishery in the District, is well used by local residents and supports several commercial lodges. The lake is dam controlled for power production. Highways 558 and 567 provide access. Rehabilitation of mining properties and development controls on hazard lands are issues to be addressed in future management of the area.

b. Land Use Intent

Resource production activity is encouraged. The continuation of water level control for power production is recognized. Roads will be encouraged to access forest stands, aggregates and minerals. Recreation and tourism are existing uses. Lake trout lakes will require special consideration. The Townships of Auld, Gillies Limit and South Lorrain are affected by the Bear Island Band land caution. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 1 known geological feature, being Devil's Rock, 1 known historic feature being Mission Point, 1 known heronry and 1 known osprey nest.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 18 - LORRAIN VALLEY-LUNDY LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Potential deposits are situated in the Lundy L. area. Extraction should be in accordance with municipal by-laws, appropriate rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	Development of private land potential will be encouraged.
Bait Fishing	x		No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Lake Temiskaming will be assessed for additional cottages and Le Moyne L. for one remote cottage lot.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation facilities will continue at present levels.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Timber production from private as well as Crown land will be encouraged. Annual plans will contain specific guidelines to protect recreational values. Intensive management may be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose and habitat for waterfowl will be given special consideration. Private landowners will be encouraged to adopt management practices (eg. forestry and mining) which will maintain or improve wildlife habitat.
Hunting	x		Efforts will be made to increase hunting opportunities when possible.
Mining	x		Exploration, assessment work and mine development are accepted uses. The present and future potential mineral production in this area makes it one of the most important areas in the District. The area should be protected from intensive development until mineral potentials have been proven. Environmental quality will be maintained.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses on private land are subject to the policies of other government agencies and municipal planning controls. Rural residential use is not generally acceptable on Crown land. Areas unsafe for development due to the presence of surface and underground mine workings, flood or erosion potential should be identified in municipal plans and by-laws. Policies should be adopted to prevent developments which would endanger life and property.
Sport Fishing	x		Lepha L., Bouck L. and Tooth L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Maidens L., Dickson Cr., Wabi Cr., Belle Isle L., Mowat L., Latour Cr. and Darwin Cr. will be managed for brook trout. Latour L. and Caswell L. will be managed for rainbow trout. Management efforts will be directed toward reducing fishing pressure on Tooth L. and Bouck L. Pressure will be directed to under-utilized lakes when possible. Warm water fisheries will be managed primarily to maintain the tourist industry. Efforts will be directed toward ensuring the continuation of a healthy pickerel and sauger fishery on Lake Temiskaming.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism		x	Expansion of existing facilities will be encouraged. Additional facilities on Crown land will generally not be considered.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue and efforts will be made to encourage the harvest of quotas, which will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available. Private land in this area is managed according to the District private land fur management area no. 1 policy. On private land removal of beaver on a sustained yield basis is encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

19. AGGREGATE AREAS

a. Area Description

The area consists of economic aggregate resources close to roads. Numerous pits are currently being utilized. Gillies L., Sharp L. and the Twin Lakes areas are used for recreational uses and some permanent homes. The outstanding issue in this area to be dealt with in future management is ensuring the availability of aggregate resources and subsequent rehabilitation.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent is to promote the utilization and rehabilitation of the area's aggregate potential. Resource production, rural residential, tourism and recreation are accepted existing uses.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 19 - AGGREGATE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The presence of large deposits of accessible aggregate material in proximity to the Tri-Town urban area makes this area of critical importance. Municipalities are encouraged to adopt policies and by-laws which protect these areas for present and future use. Extraction opportunities should not be obscured by other development. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with municipal by-laws, appropriate utilization and rehabilitation guidelines and the MMA policy.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		No additional commercial bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown land bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation facilities will continue at present levels.
Forestry	x		Timber production will be encouraged, however, intensive management will be applied to forest stands in selected areas to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. Important aquatic feeding and concentration areas for moose and habitat for waterfowl will be given special consideration.
Hunting	x		Private landowners will be encouraged to adopt management practices (eg. forestry, mining, and agriculture) which will maintain or improve wildlife habitat.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential uses on private land is subject to the policies of other government agencies and municipal planning controls. Rural residential use is not generally acceptable on Crown land and will be discouraged on private lands where proven aggregate reserves would become unavailable for use. Areas unsafe for development due to the presence of surface and underground mine workings, flood or erosion potential should be identified in municipal plans and by-laws. Policies should be adopted to prevent developments which would endanger life and property.
Sport Fishing	x		Hammond L. and Cassidy L. will be managed in accordance with the lake trout policy. Hudfir Cr. and Bartle L. will be managed for brook trout. Pressure will be directed to under-utilized lakes when possible.
Tourism		x	Expansion of existing facilities will be encouraged. Further Crown land facilities will generally not be considered in this area.
Trapping	x		Existing activity will continue. The harvest of quotas will be adjusted to reflect new furbearer population data as it becomes available. Private land in this area is managed according to the District private land fur management area no. 1 policy. On private land removal of beaver on a sustained yield basis is encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	Wild rice stands in Firstbrook L. provide good waterfowl habitat and will be managed for wildlife production.
Urban Development		x	

20. AGRICULTURAL LANDS

a. Area Description

Much of this area is underlain by Paleozoic limestone and clays of glacial Lake Barlow-Ojibway. Mineral potential is moderate to high. Most land is privately owned and within municipal jurisdiction. The predominant use is agriculture, although mineral resource extraction is important. Mining of silver is currently underway in the northeast and quarrying of limestone is taking place in the Haileybury area. The Lake Timiskaming shore is the focus for recreational developments, cottages, lodges and day use. Road access is via Highway 11, secondary highways and a good network of municipal roads. Outstanding issues to be dealt with in future management include promoting appropriate hazard land development guidelines, aggregate utilization and mineral production compatibility.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent is to provide for agricultural production. Resource production, rural residential, tourism and recreation are accepted existing uses. Ministry programs will encourage the continuation of agricultural uses, timber production, mineral exploration and development. Industrial development will be encouraged to locate in accordance with municipal development controls. All activities will take into consideration the presence of 1 geological feature, being the Dawson Point area and 3 waterfowl areas.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 20 - AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Potential deposits are situated in Harris Twp. Extraction should be conducted in accordance with municipal by-laws and rehabilitation guidelines.
Agriculture	x		Ministry programs will encourage the continuation and expansion of agriculture on private land.
Bait Fishing	x		No additional bait fish licences will be issued to commercial operators on Crown bait fish areas currently under licence. Tourist operators will be allocated waters to meet their immediate needs.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Crown land recreation facilities will continue at present levels.
Forestry	x		Ministry programs will encourage timber production from private land. Private landowners will be encouraged to maintain or improve wildlife habitat. The Firstbrook L. (Moose L.) and the Blanche R. - Sutton Bay areas support local and migrating populations of waterfowl.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and mine development will be encouraged where conflict with the primary agricultural use is minimized. Recreation and commercial tourism values will be fully considered prior to any development.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential use on private land is subject to the policies of other government agencies and municipal planning. It is not generally an accepted use on Crown land. Areas unsafe for development due to the presence of surface and underground mine workings, flood or erosion potential should be identified in municipal plans and by-laws, where appropriate. Policies should be adopted to prevent developments which would endanger life and property.
Sport Fishing	x		Wabi Cr. and Dickson Cr. will be managed for brook trout.
Tourism		x	Expansion of existing facilities will be encouraged. Further Crown land facilities will generally not be considered in this area.
Trapping	x		The full harvest of quotas is encouraged. Private land in this area is managed according to the District private land fur management area no. 1 policy. On private land, removal of beaver on a sustained yield basis is encouraged. Traplines will be allocated according to Ministry policy based on trapper qualifications.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, (e.g. access roads and MMA guidelines), incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various Provincial acts, (the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, and the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.);
- liaison and cooperation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing and conservation authorities; and,
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, (e.g. forest management and operating plans), indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines*.

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* has no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act*.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the Ministry wishes to try to infuence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In

such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Temagami District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government, what the varied responsibilities of MNR are and may serve as one of the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies may assist the Ministry with application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs and would be contrary to the intent of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing order.

NOTES

(1) As defined by the ***Canada Land Inventory****. There are no class 1 Agricultural Capability Lands within the District.*

(2) Additional target is based upon projections developed from 1971 - 76 trends using Statistics Canada data for improved farmland associated with farms having 50 dollars or more in agricultural sales. These projected demand figures to the year 2000 were developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

(3) As defined in the ***Tourism Act****.*

(4) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while seeking recreation on Crown land. They include the following categories:
Provincial park campground - national park campground;
Commercial campground, hotel, motel, and cabin;
Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;
Cottages owned by the non-resident;
Cottages owned by a friend or relative;
Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; and,
Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(5) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education. They need not become Nature Reserves under the ***Parks Act****, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

(6) The existing treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the ***Canadian Constitution*** *will be further defined at future constitutional conferences.*

(7) The present moose herd size is based on 1978-81 data and the present harvest is based upon a 1977-79 average.

(8) Based on current average population densities of 0.30 bear per sq. km on the 5,630 sq. km. District land base, with a harvest rate of 10 percent in the year 2000.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

The nature of land use planning is such that more than money or planning expertise is needed to accurately evaluate problems and suggest solutions. As a planning team, members of Ministry of Natural Resources staff have made decisions based on their professional judgement and have also attempted to estimate the nature of public reaction through their own private experiences as users of the outdoor landscape and resources. None of the planning team's training and experience, however, can replace informed and reasoned input from the citizens of the planning area.

The Temagami District undertook to involve the public in its District planning program through several avenues:

- publication in June, 1980, of a *District Background Report* followed by two public open house meetings;
- radio announcements, newspaper ads and news releases publicizing open houses;
- publication and distribution of 450 copies of the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options — Temagami District* report;
- meetings with individuals and groups to clarify and explain the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options — Temagami District* report and to record public concerns;
- organizing 4 open houses and attending 2 open houses hosted by neighbouring districts; and,
- reviewing 328 letters, briefs, file memos and comment sheets.

The purpose was to ensure direct involvement of the public in the management of District resources. Several changes to the document are based on this direct public input.

The public responses are divided into three sections. Correspondence received prior to April 30, 1982; correspondence received in response to the *Proposed Policies and Planning Options — Temagami District* report, April 30, 1982 - August 1, 1982; and correspondence received after August 1, 1982 to January 1, 1983, largely in response to the Minister's public forums.

Binders containing copies of all public input received, in chronological order, are available for public review at the District office, the main office public reading room and the Legislative Library. The comments received prior to April 30, 1982 are contained in Volume I, the comments received during April 30 to August 1, 1982 are contained in Volumes II - IV, and the comments after August 1, 1982 to January 1, 1983 are contained in Volume V.

The following tables provide a summary of attendance at District open houses, meetings with organized groups and the amount of input received.

TABLE A-1 PHASE I and II PUBLIC CONSULTATION, TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

Open House Participation	Location	Date	Attendance
Phase I Background Information	Temagami New Liskeard	Nov. 18, 1980 Nov. 20, 1980	40 20
			Total: 60
Phase II Proposed Policies And Planning Options	Sturgeon Falls[1] Temagami	June 3, 1982 June 8, 1982	40 130 sign in 190 est. attend
	New Liskeard	June 10, 1982	120
	Elk Lake[2]	June 11. 1982	68
	Temagami	July 19, 1982	40
	New Liskeard	July 20, 1982	15
			Total: 473

(1) Attendance by Temagami District Planner, Public contact with four individuals made.
(2) Attendance by 3 District Supervisors, Open House hosted by Kirkland Lake District.

TABLE A-2 DISTRIBUTION OF PHASE I and II DOCUMENTS

	Phase I		Phase II	
	No.	Total	No.	Total
(i) At Open Houses	20		Nil	
(ii) At Separate Meetings	20		50	
(iii) By Mail or Over Counter	80		385	
		120		435

TABLE A-3 RESPONSE TO COMMENT SHEETS

Phase I	Very few comments received.
Phase II	Of 356 distributed at open houses, 135 were either completed at the open house or subsequently returned. This gives a response rate of 37%. Of the 119 returned, 5 were not signed and contained identical comments.

TABLE A-4 OTHER MEETINGS WITH SPECIFIC GROUPS PHASE II

Date	Location	Groups Involved	Purpose	No. Attending
July 5/82	Lady Evelyn L. (Redpine Camp)	Commercial Lodge and Cottage owners	Discuss: cottaging, access, and wilderness park.	11
July 12/82	Temagami District Office	Jumping Caribou L. Cottage owners	Discuss cottage lots for Jumping Caribou L.	8
July 21/82	River Valley	Lodge Owners	Discuss access to Obabika L.	3
July 23/82	Camp Louise (River Valley)	River Valley Tourist Association	Discuss Crown land camping, access to Obabika L.	7
July 26/82	Lake Temagami (Camp Canusa)	Lake Temagami Permanent Residents' Association	Discuss: cottaging, road access, forest management, campsites.	10
July 31/82	Lake Temagami (Bear Island)	Temagami Lakes Association (TLA)	Discuss: TLA Brief and Response	115
Aug. 3/82	Lake Temagami (TLA building)	TLA committee	Discuss response to TLA Brief.	6

TABLE A-5 INPUT RECEIVED BY REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY AND ORIGIN, TEMAGAMI DISTRICT[1]

Category / Origin	District Planning Area	Northeastern Planning Region	Provincial	Other	Total
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0
Advisory Committees (where applicable)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agricultural Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Anglers & Hunters Association/Groups	0	2	0	0	2
Commercial Fishing Industry	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Authorities	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental/Parks Association/Groups	9	0	7	0	16
Forest Industry	16	4	1	0	21
Government Agencies (including Ontario Hydro)	2	12	5	0	19
Individual Residents	95	11	92	27	225
Mining Industry	5	2	2	4	13
Municipalities (including Chamber of Commerce)	7	1	0	3	11
Native Organizations/ Groups	2	0	0	0	2
Tourist Industry	36	2	4	4	46
Trapping Industry	0	1	1	0	2
Other (non-aligned groups)	8	3	0	1	12
Total	**180**	**38**	**112**	**39**	**369**

Breakdown of the types of input received:

Briefs	29
Letters	157
Meeting Minutes	3
Comment Sheets — open house	96
— document	39
File Memos	45
Total	**369**

(1) As of December 31/82.

B: lakes with commercial outpost camps

The following table lists the lakes in Temagami District with commercial outpost camps.

TABLE B-1 COMMERCIAL OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

Lake	Township
Diamond Lake	Canton Township
Wawiagama Lake	Armagh Township
Gull Lake	Scholes Township
Florence Lake	Parker Township
Chris Willis Lake	Sladen Township
Fry Lake	Armagh Township
Boyce Lake	Milne Township
Fanny Lake	Flett Township
MacKenzie Lake	Flett Township
Burnaby Lake	Burnaby Township
Brute Lake	Burnaby Township
Aston Lake	Aston Township
Latour Lake	Lorrain Township
Eagle Lake	Cole Township

C: designated lake trout lakes

The following summarizes the Ministry's rationale and basis for designating specific lake trout lakes in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

1. RATIONALE

Ontario has 2,000 lake trout lakes. This represents the majority of the world's accessible lake trout lakes. The Northeastern Administrative Region contains approximately 750 of these.

As a result of their economic importance, attractiveness to sport fishermen and sensitivity to stress, the region looked for a way to protect the lake trout resource.

The initial concern which was raised related to the development of cottage subdivisions and the potential impact of such developments on lake trout lakes in terms of possible environmental degradation and increases in fishing pressure. Concerns were also expressed about the impact of improved access (roads and snowmobiles) on exploitation in these lakes. In addition, the potential impacts of acid precipitation were beginning to be understood.

As a result of these factors regional policy was developed to classify lake trout lakes in order to place Ministry land management and fisheries management efforts in some rational order of priority.

The Ministry was concerned with providing a diversity of angler opportunities. One of those opportunities (a very important one) is the chance to fish lake trout, a species which has become synonymous with clean water and wilderness. It is this image and the diversity of opportunity that makes the northeastern region attractive to tourists. Development on a lake is inconsistent with this image.

2. CLASSIFICATION

The lakes have been categorized into A, B and C based on the quality of the fishery and the lake trout habitat in the lake. General considerations used in classifying the lakes are as follows:

A lakes

- must have natural reproduction (may be supplemented by stocking);
- should have large area of water under the 18 metre contour (lake trout summer habitat); and,
- should have excellent water quality throughout the water column all year.

B lakes

- may have some natural reproduction or may be entirely maintained by stocking;
- may have less water volume available for summer lake trout habitat; and,
- may have poorer water quality at some times of year (e.g., lower pH, some oxygen depletion in late summer, etc.)

C lakes

- these lakes have ceased to be managed primarily as lake trout lakes although some lake trout may still be present.

The A and B categories were further divided into A1, A2 and B1, B2 based on land tenure. The A2 and B2 groups are less than 100 percent Crown land.

3. LAND USE APPROACH

All Class A and B lake trout lakes are designated in the *Land Use Guidelines*.

Type A1 and B1

- These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. MMA's will apply to these lakes.

Type A2 and B2

- These lakes will be managed for lake trout, but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the aquatic habitat (i.e. shoreline setback, etc). MMA's will apply to these lakes.

Type C lakes are not designated in the *Land Use Guidelines* and will be considered for other uses as required. They may however, be designated for other purposes, such as commercial outpost camp lakes.

TABLE C-1 LAKE TROUT LAKES

DESIGNATED	
A1 Lakes (37)	Makobe, Gull, Diamond, Smoothwater, Trethewey, Kokoko, Whitewater, Red Squirrel, Banks, Mountain, Turner, Upper Twin, Sunrise, Barter, Clearwater, Skunk, Gorrie, Beland, Lower Bass, Best, Black Duck, Philbrick, McKenzie, Lake #13 (McGiffin), Greenwater, Chambers #37, Smith, Skull, Tooth, Niccolite, Bergeron, Munroe, Gamble, NcNab, Roosevelt, Hearst and McCulloch.
A2 Lakes (10)	Cross, Temagami, Mendelssohn, Obabika, Rabbit, Anima-Nipissing, Rib, Cooper, Cassels and Kitt.
B1 Lakes (23)	Wawiagama, Hangstone, Anvil, Sugar, Upper Bass, Bouck (Pine), Allan, McLean, Big Chief, Whitney, Diabase, Barmac, Brigstocke #69 (Pond), Wasaksina, Thieving Bear, Kittson (Trout), Lady Sydney, Kittson #7 (Highfalls), Marina, Aaron, Trethewey #27, Lulu and Norris.
B2 Lakes (9)	Net, Lowell, Reuben, Fourbass, Lepha, Jumping Cariboo, Chambers, Kanichee and Jackpine.
NON-DESIGNATED	
C Lakes (14)	Lady Dufferin, Sasaginaga, Cummings, Hammond, Cassidy, Pats, McLaren, Secret, Justin, Austin Bay (Iron), Timiskaming, Chance, Elissa and Spawning.

D: candidate remote cottage lakes

The following table outlines the names and locations of candidate remote cottage lakes.

TABLE D-1 CANDIDATE REMOTE COTTAGE LAKES

Township	Lake
Wallis	Lake #19
Banks	Boucher Lake
	Dacy Lake
	Hearth Lake
	Island Lake
Speight	Frederick Lake
Barr & Lundy	LeMoyne Lake
Klock	Lake #9
	Lake #18
Cole	Lake #8
Canton	Lake #28
	Lake #44
	Lake #51
Chambers	Guppy Lake
Hartle	Hartle Lake
	Alice Lake
Eldridge	Maxam Lake
Herbert	Owain Lake
South Lorrain	Lorrain Lake
Cassels	Blueberry Lake

E: access points

The following table lists the locations of access points by lake and township. They are listed in order of importance based on level of existing use.

TABLE E-1 ACCESS POINTS

PRIORITY	LAKE	TOWNSHIP
1.	Temagami Lake	Phyllis
2.	Anima Nipissing	Brigstocke
3.	Montreal River (Mowatt's Landing)	Barr
4.	Lady Evelyn Lake (Matawapika River)	Barr
5.	Rabbit Lake	Askin
6.	Herridge Lake	Strathcona
7.	Red Squirrel Lake	Banting
8.	Rabbit Lake (Sand Dam)	Eldridge
9.	Jumping Caribou	Olive
10.	Bay Lake	Coleman
11.	Rib Lake	Best
12.	Gull Lake	Scholes
13.	Gamble Lake	Gamble
14.	Net Lake	Best
15.	Caribou Lake	Strathy
16.	Wawiagama Lake	Armagh
17.	McLean Lake	Banting
18.	Liberty Lake	Aston
19.	Thieving Bear Lake	Best
20.	Wilson Lake	Law
21.	Norris Lake	Olive
22.	Mann Lake	Olive
23.	Lady Evelyn River	McGiffin
24.	Four Bass Lake	South Lorrain
25.	Cooper Lake	Eldridge
26.	Jack Pine Lake	Banting
27.	Iceland Lake	Strathcona
28.	Lorrain Lake (north end)	South Lorrain
29.	Friday Lake	Best
30.	Panet Lake	Milne

F: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA's) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Land use guidelines once in place, will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed.

For those FMA's which were completed or being negotiated prior to the completion of land use guidelines, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. moose habitat) and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Strategic Land Use Plan*, the information provided through the District land use planning process to date and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area maps and relevant background data was then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment the Ministry and the company carried out any necessary revisions to the FMA area, if required.

Back Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Basal Area
The area of the cross section of a stem, usually of a tree at breast height.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines and strategies which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been re-acquired.

Environment
All the natural and man-made systems, conditions and commodities of a planning area.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location present a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Integrated Resource Management
The coordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Interim Use
Land and resource use and management practices which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use
The human use of the district planning area. Use may vary from very intensive in certain areas to very extensive in remote areas.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Littoral Zone
The relatively shallow area of a lake normally adjacent to the shore that supports the growth of aquatic vegetation.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may begranted separately from surface rights.

Morphoedaphic Indix (M.E.I.)
This is the ratio of the relationship between total dissolved solids and the mean water depth.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Nature Reserve
An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitat and landforms of the province, and are protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Park Systems Planning
A process whereby regional surveys and analyses are completed to identify proposed candidate parks in order to meet the protection, heritage appreciation, recreation and tourism objectives of the Ontario Provincial Parks Policy. Results of parks systems planning provide the input from the Parks Program to land use planning.

Patent Lands
Land transferred from Her Majesty the Queen in the Right of Ontario to an individual, company or corporation in perpetuity.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest
An area of production forest land dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Production Forest Land
Those lower capability agricultural lands, both forested and open and higher capability lands with existing forest cover, from which the Ministry hopes to achieve its forestry targets.

Productive Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes Federal, Provincial and municipally-owned lands and land held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park
An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Regeneration
The renewal of a forest crop by natural or artificial means; also the new crop obtained.

Resident
A resident of Ontario. A "local resident" is a resident of the Ministry of Natural Resources Temagami Administrative District Planning Area.

Resource Management
The control and coordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sensitive Area
A place that contains features of value, the preservation of which is the main management objective.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document, sport fish are the top predator species sought by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Waterway Park
An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands
Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests, (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Wilderness Park
A substantial area where the forces of nature are permitted to function freely, and where visitors travel by non-mechanized means and experience solitude, challenge and personal integration with nature.

Working Group
Tree stands having the same predominant species and managed under the same rotation and broad silvicultural system.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

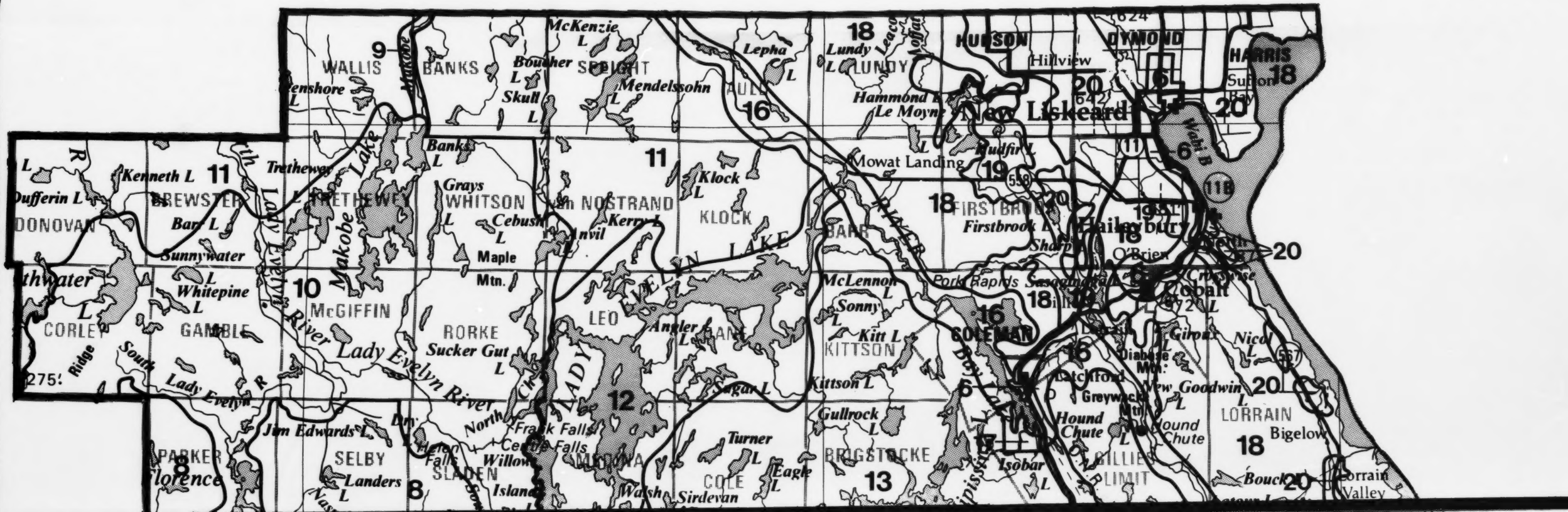
Map 3

TEMAGAMI DISTRICT

Area Designation

8 Resource Management Area

KIRKLAND LAKE



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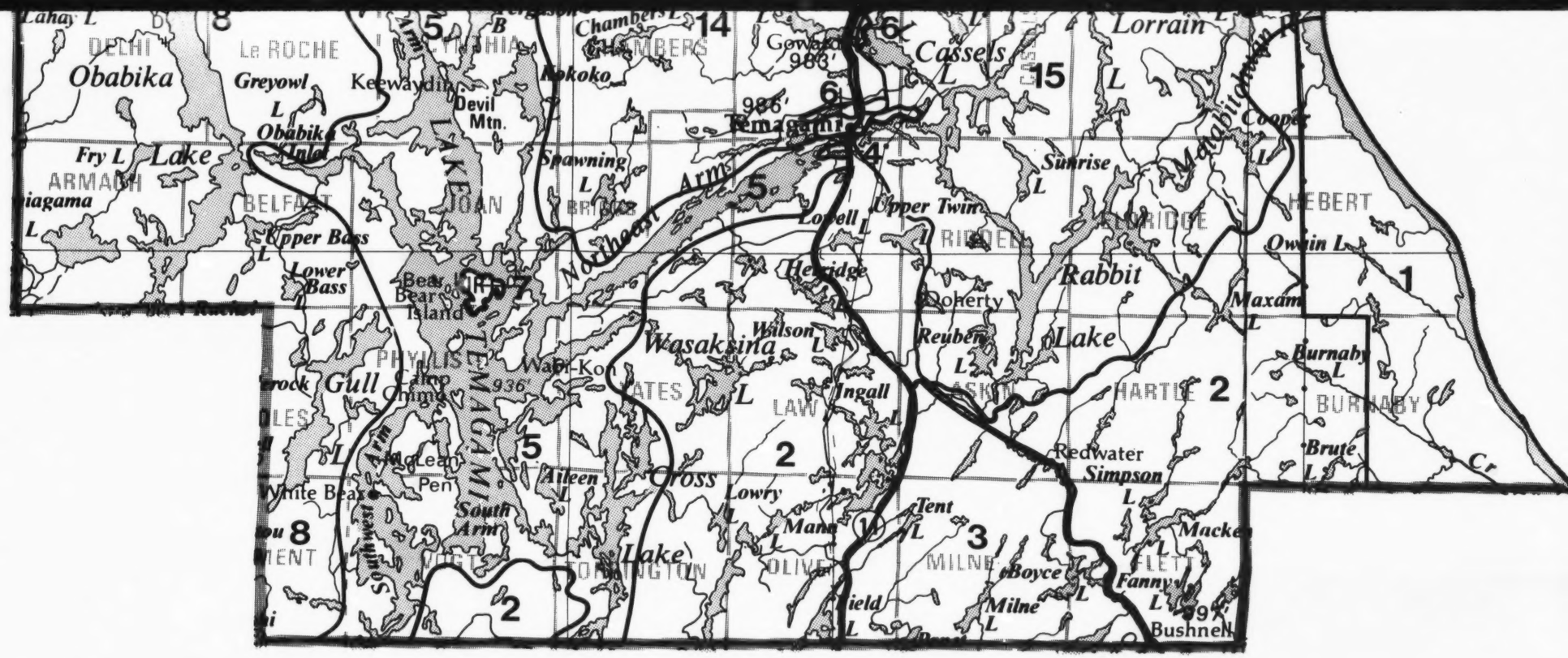

NORTH BAY

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Miles 10 0 10

Kilometres 10 0 10

N

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL